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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 122 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Country Has No Cause for Despair

Mahatma's Exhortation At Public Prayer

PORTALS OF FREEDOM ALWAYS OPEN

Says, With Strength Of Will, Swaraj Can Be Secured

Mahatma Gandhi with his message of prayer, peace and perseverance, brought hope and inspiration to thousands who thronged the Congress House and the approaches to it, when he led a public prayer at the Congress House, Bombay, on Wednesday.

Telling Appeal To Crowds

The enthusiastic crowds swarmed to have a glimpse of the frail figure seated on the dais Gandhiji's persuasive appeals over the microphone to settle down peacefully to prayer, had a magical effect, and the clamouring crowds held themselves in pin-drop silence until the prayers concluded.

POTENCY OF PRAYER

Expatiating on the ennobling influence of prayer on human life, Mahatmaji characterised prayer as bringing triumph in the hour of weakness and brightening up life when the night was darkest.

"If ever there is one person, who ought to be disheartened, it must be myself" observed Gandhiji, in tones indicative of robust optimism which guided him through years of strife and struggle.

HE DEFIES DEFEAT

"But I am not disheartened in the least seeing what all I see around me in the country," he stated, in a tone of defiance against the forces of gloom and defeat.

"I know, disappointment shall not find a place in my heart," he added, "and prayer has proved an immense source of strength, whenever disappointment rendered me weak in heart."

In a stirring exhortation to the audience Gandhiji said that the weakness in man must be overcome through prayer.

"The gates of Swaraj have always remained open," he concluded, "and with strength of will, we can enter the portals of freedom."

The Congress House was packed to its utmost capacity and the terraces of the buildings within the premises were occupied hours before Gandhiji's arrival.

The arrangements made by the B.P.C.C. officials were splendid. Loud speakers were installed

(Continued on page 8).

Britain Welcomes Hitler's Statement

Mahatma Gandhi and Party Leaving Victoria Terminus for Mani Bhuvan on Wednesday

Useful Contribution For European Security

ARMS EQUALITY DEMAND JUSTIFIED

Not Necessarily A Danger To Peace

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 22.

Herr Hitler's speech is acclaimed by the City as a useful contribution for Eourpean security.

Germany's full equality in arms is considered justified and not necessarily a danger to peace. The Chancellor's recognition of the necessity of a strong British Empire for the maintenance of peace, while allaying the fears about the Anglo-German naval race is heartily applauded.

On the contrary it is pointed out that full equality of status entails equality of responsibilities economically as well as politically.

It is hoped that Germany will give proof of her realisation of this fact by coming into line in the event of negotiations with the object of attaining a world currency accord.

Adult Education On Mass Scale

Mahatma On Silent Work Of A.-I. V. I. A.

Revivifying Villages Through Wardha Centre

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

"If you have direct access to God, you can ask him as to when I will be re-entering the Congress and Politics." This was the humorous reply given by Mahatma Gandhi to the question as to when he was re-entering the Indian National Congress.

It was not without misgivings that I put this question to the Mahatma, though I had definite instructions to eschew politics and obtain a non-political interview from Gandhiji.

But even the Editor's "Dont's" canhot curb the "spirit inquisitive" which prompted me to put this question, in spite of the previous resolution.

In spite of his retirement from the Congress and politics, Mahatma still remains the news of the day. It was this haunting news sense that made me take a flying trip from Bombay to meet the Mahatma some distance from Bombay and extract some of his secrets in the moving train itself.

MAIL TRAIN BOARDED.

It was in the early hours of the morning that I boarded the Calcutta Mail, that was carrying the distinguished leader as one of its passengers from Wardha, with a view to spot out my victim at Deolali itself. From my experience of previous interviews with Gandhiji I can definitely state that it has become a job to spot out the Mahatma in a moving train. I walked up and down the platform in the starry light to spot Gandhiji's compartment, and it was just after the guard had whistled that I managed to scramble into a third class compartment which I inferred to be Mahatma's own from the talk I heard from the crowded compartment.

MAHATMA "SPOTTED."

There was nothing unique about it but for the fact that the other occupants, in spite of the pressure for space, had voluntarily allotted commodious space for Mahatmaji and party.

It took another ten minutes to 'discover' the Mahatma. At the farther end on a long bench I saw two figures reclining. One was a European in shorts, whom I subsequently recognised as Mr. Wilkinson. The other was fully buried in khadi, and but for the uncovered face of Mahatmaji, it was all white. I spotted Sjt. Mahadev Desai and Dr. Ceresole, who were sleeping in the "upper berth" of the Third Class.

A STROKE OF LUCK.

After waiting for nearly an hour, I summoned courage and woke up Sjt. Desai and informed him of the nature of my work. He told me that there was no possibility of Gandhiji getting up till the train reached Kalyan. But, fortunately for me, Gandhiji got up nearly half an hour earlier than expected. He was informed by Sjt. Desai about the object of my joining the party midway between Wardha and Bombay.

Gandhiji, very kindly consented to give an exclusive interview

Mahatma On A. I. V. I. A.

Before the interview commenced our Representative told Gandhiji that he had been definitely instructed not to put him any questions about politics. Gandhiji said: "That is quite right. Now, have you got your questions ready? What is it you want me to tell."

"First and foremost" said our Representative, "I would like you to tell me something about the All-India Village Industries Association. What work has it been doing since it was started ten months ago"?

Work Of A. I. V. I.

Mahatmaji said: "The work of the Village Industries Association is going on steadily. There is nothing heroic to report. But not a moment is being wasted in the pursuit of the programme chalked out at the commencement. Though we are having all the difficulties, as were anticipated and others which were not anticipated, I still swear by the original programme. I believe that on this earth there is no better instrument of progress than human flesh, and you cannot expect brilliant results if that flesh is weak, and is daily getting weaker, because of interior and exterior defects. We are, therefore, tackling the question of food and that of sanitation. And since charity begins at home, we are trying to reproduce at the centre conditions that we would like to see in use in every village of India.

Suggestion To Press

"Side by side with that", continued Gandhiji, "we have selected a village nearest the centre for experiment. I would like the Press to realise the deep significance of the movement, and give it intelligent support. By intelligent support I mean, that important newspapers should have on their staff specialists who would regularly contribute instructive articles which the reader can profit by. You will see that in the programme, which to the superficial observer appears, dry, but in reality is highly interesting. There is no room for difference of opinion. All parties and persons must recognize the primary necessity of India's millions getting nourishing food or a "balanced diet", as Dr. Tilak calls it and healthy surroundings. I think that both these things are possible in spite of our corroding poverty."

Silent Work

When informed that though it had been ten months since the Association was started little was known about the work done on behalf of the Association, excepting, possibly, about the work at Wardha and Panvel, Gandhiji said that silent work was being done all over the country. The workers were finding out the depths to which the work could be carried on. There was nothing much to report in the pa-

(Continued on page 3).

BALDWIN'S ASSURANCE TO "FEUHRER"

Reviews Defence Plans Before Commons

LONDON, May 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Baldwin, addressing an expectant and crowded house, referred to the impossibility of giving a considered reply to Herr Hitler today, but promised that Herr Hitler's speech would receive the fullest and fairest consideration.

Government recognised that Herr Hitler had made more precise the German attitude in several directions and indicated in a number of respects what Germany was prepared to do. Government would devote to it the closest attention in a spirit of sympathy and candour. Government would not fail to do its utmost to bring about an international agreement in every direction possible.

TIP TO BRITAIN.

Herr Hitler declared that Germany intended to limit her air force to parity with other individual Western Powers. That was the confirmation of the basis of Britain's air plans.

Mr. Baldwin described as very important the reflection of Herr Hitler's remark that it was possible not only to fix but reduce the limit of parity by international agreement.

AIR PACT PROSPECTS

As regards Herr Hitler's reference to the proposed Air Pact, Mr. Baldwin said ever since the Anglo-French declaration of February 3, Britain has made promotion of the Air Pact, one of the objects of their most earnest endeavour. In accordance with the London declaration they had communicated to Italy, Belgium and Germany on the subject as to whether an Air Pact might be promptly negotiated. Britain considered that the Air Pact might be combined with an effort to safeguard the civilian population.

Passages of Herr Hitler's speech

(Continued on page 7).

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR BORSAD

Enthusiastic Scenes At Bombay Central

Mahatma Gandhi left Bombay for Borsad on Wednesday night by the Kathiawar Mail.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed on the platform when Gandhiji arrived. Crowds of people gathered near his reserved compartment and filled his palm with coins, when he extended his hand outside the window.

Gandhiji laughed boisterously when one of the visitors placed a pice in his palm, and exclaimed. "Is this all?" Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel then came on the scene whereupon Gandhiji gave him the pice saying: "there is something for you." At this there was a roar of laughter from the crowd and the pice was ultimately returned to Gandhiji amidst renewed laughter.

The train steamed out with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Kasturba, Miss Maniben Patel and Mr. Mahadev Desai in the same compartment amidst cheers of "Gandhiji-ki-jai."

Among the large number of Congressmen who saw Gandhiji off, were Mr. K. F. Nariman and S. K. Patil. Lady Thakersey was also there.

Gandhiji will stay at Borsad till the 2nd of June and will inspect the plague-stricken areas with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

BUSY DAY FOR GANDHIJI

Gandhiji spent a busy day in Bombay on Wednesday.

In the afternoon, prominent Congressmen saw Mahatmaji at Mani Bhuwan.

Mr. S. K. Patil and Mrs. Perin Captain, had brief interviews with Gandhiji.

Members of the Harijan Board and the Hindi Prachar Sabha also met Gandhiji.

Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas visited Gandhiji later in the noon in connection with the work of the Village Industries Association.

JAWAHAR RELEASE STORY

U. P. Govt. Never Moved In The Matter

NAINI TAL, May 22.

From enquiries made here, it is reliably understood that the United Provinces Government neither proposed nor considered the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the purpose of enabling him to accompany his ailing wife to Switzerland either with or without conditions.

The report appearing in certain newspapers that the Government offered the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on condition that he will not be free to return to India as and when he liked is entirely without foundation.—A. P.

A LABOUR DEFEAT

South Aberdeen Bye-Election

LONDON, May 22.

The South Aberdeen bye-election, due to the death of Sir Frederick Thomson resulted in his son Sir James Thomson National Government candidate with 20,925 votes defeating Mr. Joseph duncan the Labour candidate who polled 10,760 votes.—Reuter.

Waters Beats Tyldesley

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 22.

Waters beat A. C. Tyldesley of Worsley 3 and 1. Chief surprise of the second round was the defeat of Leonard Crawley ex-English Champion by G. Henriques, prominent Lancastrian, 3 and 2.

The third round of matches is going much as expected.

It is notable that there is only one survivor out of eleven Canadians.

From June 1st he charge for radio telephone calls between Britain and the United States and Canada at night will be reduced by 30 per cent. —B. O. W.

NEW LAW FOR RECRUITMENT

Germany Prepares For Military Service

BERLIN, May 22.

Under the new law the 1914 and 1915 classes are to be called up for medical examination next month preparatory to military service. The 1914 class will be enlisted for one year's active service in the Army and the air force on November 1. The 1915 class will do labour service.

Various recruitment dates have been fixed for the navy. The 1910 class also has been called up from East Prussia. The 1910 and 1913 classes may be drawn on voluntarily for full military service; otherwise they may be submitted later to a short course of reserve training. Those serving for a year in the army may volunteer for the second year while four years may be voluntarily served in th navy or the air force.

The air force pilots and naval and technical staff will be regarded only as long service volunteers.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

AIR SECRETARY'S SPEECH

LONDON, May 22.

Lord Londonderry's speech in the House of Lords was of the same trend as that of Mr. Baldwin5s in the House of Commons He said that there were 2,700 fully trained pilots on the active list. A further 400 were in training. There was a reserve of 4200. It took 12 months to give a military pilot efficient preliminary training and further 18 months' service before he could be called fully comptent as a military pilot. They had a great advantage in this direction over Germany.

As regards aircraft Britain had newer types already in an advanced stage which would be produced during the expansion of the Air Force. By 31st March 1937 the strength of the Home Air Force would be 7,500 firstline machines compared to the 580 at peesent. 2,500 more pilots would be required besides 22.500 additional personnel.—Reuter.

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ONE Anna Per Word
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ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

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8. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Agents, Canvassers and Resident Representatives required by a large Organisation offering great opportunities to men experienced in Life Assurance. If you are already representing a Life Office so much the better as the business does not clash with Life Assurance. Many agents have added considerably to their monthly income by representing this business. Apply to The Organiser, Post Box No. 495, Bombay. (4239).

Wanted Students to learn Shorthand-Typewriting, Fee Rs. 20 only. Easy Instalments for really poor. Apply: Shri Radha Mukand Institute, Khatau Building, Near Majestic Cinema, Girgaon. (4241)

Wanted candidates. Lucrative service and income. New profession. Uncrowded field. Demand is great. Residence free. Prospectus on two anna stamps. Royal Institute, Sadar, Delhi. (4215).

Applications invited for Bombay, outside from capable Ladies, Gentlemen for selling novel schemes. Shakti's (Higher Life Office). Starting Rs. 30, 50, and 100 monthly. Apply with testimonials Gangaram Sharma, Khar, Bombay. (4230).

Wanted Graduates Strong in English, Sanskrit Mathematics and Persian for higher standards in a High School. Of the above one post is to be filled with a B.Com. Apply sharp with testimonials and full particulars regarding pay, mother-tongue and age, to the Chairman, Modasa Education Society, Modasa. (Dist. Ahmedabad.) 4227.

Wanted a competent, experienced and Expert Weaving-Master for a big local mill and who is highly technically qualified and well conversant with the manufacture of fine and fancy goods. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 4234 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for Overseas:—Competent Stenographers, Second Class Mechanical Engineers, Boilermaker, Chargemen, Mechanical Draughtsmen, Gin Fitters and Tracers. Apply with original certificates to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (4199).

Wanted Immediately for an English school in Goa a B.A. very smart in English and History-Geography and a B.Sc., both able to teach matric class with previous experience preferred. Apply to Box No. 4233 "Bombay Chronicle", forwarding copies of certificates and stating lowest salary expected. (4233).

Wanted two graduates one strong in English, Sanskrit and History and other in English, Persian and History. Both for Std. VI & VII. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred. State age, experience and minimum pay. Apply to Box No. 1111, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted immediately a B.A. strong in Sanskrit. Apply Secretary, C. B. School, Khad-Supa, via Navsari. (4226).

Wanted a Manager for Head Office pay Rs. 125. Cash Security Rs. 2,000, post permanent. Apply to: H. G. Hemley, General Manager, Indian Merchants Bank Ltd., Madras. (1108).

12. TO BE LET

To Let—Decent Double Rooms (about 375 square feet with Verandahs) separate tap for vegetarian Hindus in "Rose Villa", Matunga (B.B.C.I.) 3 minutes walk from Station. Moderate rent. Inquire D. G. Gore, Mogul-Lane or 'Phone No. 20909. (4229).

58. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. Apply to:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind.) (4232).

Engineering Institute, New Delhi, trains Non-matrics, Matrics, I.Sc.'s in Civil and Electrical Engineering, covering City and Guilds (London) Examinations, all Grades. Best results Arrangements commended by Government officials. Prospectus free. (4178)

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Required a partner with about Rs. 40,000 to expand a running industry, capable of yielding 10 to 30 per cent profit. Apply for particulars to Box No. 4222, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agents and Organisers in every District on decent salary, allowance and commission to represent the Asia Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd., (issuing policies from Rs. 125|- to 500|-) bright prospects for capable worker. For terms etc., apply to Branch Secretary, Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. (4243).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents. Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Secondhand Printing Machines, etc. For full particulars and Tender Forms apply to, Superintendent, Jodhpur Government Press, Jodhpur. (1094).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale, a Running Fashionable Grocery Provision Store, located in a suburb at a prominent business centre. Apply Box No. 4244, "Bombay Chronicle."

Cavel, suitable for Goan families or Clubs for immediate sale for Rs. 15,000 or near offer valuable property. Apply to V. Couto, Advocate, Dhanukar Building, Kalbadevi. (4240).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Marriage Financial Aid. Given upto Rs. 100 by purchasing Marriage Gift Certificates of Re. 1 each. Admission As. 4. Chief Agents & Organizers wanted. Lakshmi Bonds Corp. Ltd., 35, Nisbet Road, Lahore. (4148).

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S.S. "MANJU MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 21st May, 1935, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha,

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AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th May, 1935, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, Opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the Intestate and Unclaimed Properties, such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on Saturday the 25th day of May, 1935, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction in convenient lots to the highest bidders, at the Show Rooms in Bruce Street, Fort, opposite the Imperial Banks by order of the party concerned, the undermentioned made to order household furniture, etc., comprising of Oval and Square dining tables of various sizes, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, single and double meatsafes, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, roll top office table, office chair, silver show cases, writing table of sizes, chairs, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, carved furniture, cloth baskets, bookstands, brass and wooden single and double bedsteads with mattresses, card tables, cheval glass, hall cabinets, dressing and wash-hand tables, hat-stands, easy chairs, towel horses cabinet gramophone, large musical box, Gestetner duplicating machine, Remington No. 12 typewriter, large Chubb's safe, refrigerator, ice-box, lot of iron bedsteads, mattresses, pictures, large quantity of teak scantlings of sizes, work tables, signboards, electric ceiling fans and other various articles, etc., etc.

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ALLEGED THEFT FROM PROSTITUTE

Jumped From Window But Chased By Police And Arrested

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Hakeemchand Dewanchand, who was chased and arrested by the police on Monday following an alleged theft of ornaments from a prostitute's house, was released by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on a bail of Rs. 100 till June 5.

Dewanchand, it is stated, went to the house of a prostitute on Monday and finding himself alone at a moment is alleged to have removed cash and ornaments from a drawer and jumped out from the window and disappeared.

He was, however, chased by the police and arrested. Some ornaments are stated to have been found on his person at the time of arrest.

No Champions For The New Constitution

Indian Politicians Sick Of "Doctrine Of Gradualness"

The Delhi correspondent writes to The "Times" (London) May 1:

India to-day lacks a political leader whose voice cuts across the communal divisions to an extent sufficient to give his leadership a national significance. The Congress Party remains primarily a Hindu organisation, although it may justly be said of its best leaders that they are sincerely striving to eradicate the communal divisions which keep the country in a series of watertight compartments. But there is a solid phalanx of the party quite unready to accept that leadership, and a man like Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, is handicapped in securing unity even among Hindus by extremists whose chief concern is to uphold Hindu orthodoxy.

Mahatma Gandhi stands in a position of his own. He appeals to the masses to-day as strongly as ever. Politically minded Indians, however, are unable to follow his political leadership consistently, although they never wholly dissociate themselves from his guidance. They recognize that he is a force which may, from time to time, be able to advance their policies; but they are never wholly happy on the political and moral plane on which the Mahatma moves. His value to the national cause is thoroughly appreciated by the more mediocre Hindu politicians, with the result that when he withdraws from the councils of the Congress Party, as he did recently at Bombay, he does so as a victor and not as a leader discomfited because his policies have been temporarily discarded.

MUSLIMS AND LIBERALS

In the Muslim camp the situation is the same. There is no leader who appears to be prepared to put India before Islam. Mr. M. A. Jinnah may conduct "unity" negotiations with the Hindus, but the group he leads in the Legislative Assembly awaits the outcome of his conferences with anxiety, realizing that they cannot possibly accept a communal solution which may mean an evacuation of the position the Muslims have secured in the constitutional scheme. The Aga Khan, alone among the Muslims, may be said to cut across the national disunity, but his direct incursions into the Indian political field are too infrequent to be of any real benefit. In periods between visits to Epsom and Paris he stirs the political waters of India to some purpose, generally with a well-considered pronouncement which discloses him to be the one political figure in India who appreciates the realities of the problem.

Among Indian Liberals and moderates there are few to sound an all-India note, except it be a discordant note which usually echoes that of the more extreme elements of the country. The one Indian who has consistently fought for the Indian cause on a national basis is Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. He has neither the inclination nor the talent to make a popular leader who might bring India under a banner that would lead it more quickly to its constitutional destination. If the British, as many Indians claim, have decided never to leave India, they must recognise that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is the one man who has persistently striven to secure for India its due place among the sister nations of the British Commonwealth. Yet his extraordinary work for Federation is always discounted by Indians, who are ever ready to accept the new constitutional positions he has obtained for them, while cynically pointing out to him that all his efforts to secure advance have been unavailing.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Indians might argue that no Indian leader has come forward to muster Indian opinion on the side of the reforms for the reason that the proposed Constitution contains no genuine advance. This is a travesty of the facts. The advance in the Provinces is clear enough to anyone who cares to compare the terms of the Bill with the existing Provincial Governments. Indians have concentrated their attention so much on the safeguards that they have blinded themselves to the legislative and administrative opportunities of the Provincial scheme.

As for the Centre, the reservation of Defence naturally circumscribes the votable revenues of the Federation, and the presence of the Indian Princes introduces an element of conservatism which is perhaps the main grievance held by the politicians of British India against the central proposals. Those Indians who contend that the time is ripe to transfer Defence to Indian hands are saying something they do not mean; a much more logical line of argument would be that the British Army in India is partly an Imperial service and as such should be financed more liberally by Great Britain than it is.

Those, however, who oppose the presence of the Princes at the Centre are belying their argument that a national unity exist. A bloc of Princes, however conservative, marks an advance on the nominated and official blocs which exist to-day. The truth is that the demagogues of British India are so anxious to spread their political ideas throughout the country as a whole that anything in the nature of a restraining influence which protects the best interests of the country is anathema to them.

It must be admitted that the social, religious, economic, and political conditions of the country make it extremely difficult for any one man to come forward and inaugurate a campaign which Indians as a whole could follow. Social and political movements which followed a gradual and a natural sequence in Europe are to-day struggling side by side in India. As the Simon Report pointed out, European history is marked with well-defined social and political epochs. The struggle for power between rival religious communities, the rise of an intense national spirit, the spread of toleration, the growth of democracy, and the controversies of Socialism all have a distinct place in the political evolution of the West. India is endeavouring to cram the European experience of centuries into a single generation.

The various influences contending in Indian life to-day frequently clash with each other. Nationalism is hindered by communalism; the equality preached by democratic politicians is handicapped by a social system which segregates the greater portion of the population into castes; the plea for further industrialization is offset by the faint whirr of Mahatma Gandhi's spinning-wheel and his campaign to revive village industries; and while the politician demands the full expression of the democratic theory in his country a vast area of the land is still in the throes of medievalism.

On the other hand the criticism made in England that the proposed Constitution is unworkable because the federation elements are unblendable is more than answered by the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, which took full cognizance of the varied conditions prevailing in India. The fact that the proposed Constitution has no parallel in history is beside the point. The problem was peculiar and could only be solved by methods adapted to it. The magnificence of the conception which links a modern Western Power in political partnership with an ancient Oriental country is too often overlooked in the political turmoil which the solution has created in both countries.

Students of politics to-day view political developments in the Far East with much apprehension. Japan has consolidated a position in China and is establishing a military ascendancy which has had reaction in London, Washington, and elsewhere. Anything that tends to keep the East and West linked in a co-operative policy is tending to alleviate international complications. At a time when the League of Nations is endeavouring to keep alive an international spirit a combination between Great Britain and India of the kind envisaged in the Federation project offers a stabilizing element that will stretch from the North Atlantic to the South Pacific.

A DOUBLE NATIONALISM

Few in this country view the proposed Federation from such a standpoint. An irresponsible nationalism is so rampant that it seeks to break down the restraining internationalism which Great Britain already has introduced into India. Indian impatience with the "doctrine of gradualness" makes her politicians overlook fundamental facts, both of history and conditions in India. "Indian political thought tends to foreshorten history, and is unwilling to wait for the final stage of a prolonged evolution."

Nevertheless, there are factors in the Indian problem which the British politician is also apt to overlook. Along with the spurious nationalism there is a genuine nationalism running through every Province to-day. Indians have every right to be resentful of comments to the effect that they are unready and unfitted for the task of government. Whatever truth there may be in some of the complaints of nepotism and corruption made by diehard elements at home may be traceable to the presence of alien rulers. Only the extremists in India are anxious for the complete and final severance of the British connexion. That severance is well below the horizon until Great Britain is assured that the millions of people in this country who know nothing of politics and less of constitutions are in a position to form their own judgments on such issues and are able to act upon the judgments formed.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO ROB BEGGAR

Incident During Guide's Absence

BOMBAY, Wednesday

An alleged attempt to deprive a blind man and his guardian of a sum of money early this morning was described before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

One Usman Mahmud, it is stated seeing a blind man and Aylabai, his guardian, seated on a footpath at Dhobi Gully, approached them and sat by them smoking. Along their side was a "bedding" and a small cloth bag, containing Rs. 20.

Aylabai, it is stated used to lead the blind man through the streets of Bombay for begging.

Aylabai left the place for a few minutes. The accused taking advantage of her absence is alleged to have run away with the cloth bag containing Rs. 20 in silver and small changes. Before he had escaped, Aylabai returned and seeing the cloth bag missing raised an alarm.

The accused was chased, arrested and later handed over to the police. A search of his person however resulted in the seizure of nothing incriminating.

Pending enquiries the Magistrate remanded him to police custody till May 28.

Servant's Alleged Daring Attempt To Outrage Woman's Modesty

BOMBAY, Wednesday

A daring attempt to outrage the modesty of a lady residing in Rao Sahib Bansilal Building at Dadyshet Agiary Lane, Fort, is alleged to have occurred at 2-30 a.m. to-day.

It was foiled by her cries for help when she found a man caressing her while sleeping in her room.

The intruder beat a hasty retreat but the lady recognised the man as a domestic servant working on the upper floor of her residence. A police constable was summoned and the man was taken in custody.

Awakened By Embrace

Dawlat Laxman, the accused, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court to-day and the police in applying for a remand of the accused stated that the lady made a complaint that at about 2-30 a.m. she was awakened from her sleep by a person who was putting his arms around her. She screamed for help and the intruder ran out of the room.

The lady recognised the features of the man, who was working as a servant on the upper floor of the building.

Found On Ground Floor

When a police constable arrived on the scene the servant was found on the ground floor and he was pretending to be asleep.

He was arrested and taken to the Police Station.

As inquiries were still incomplete the Magistrate remanded the accused in custody till May 29.

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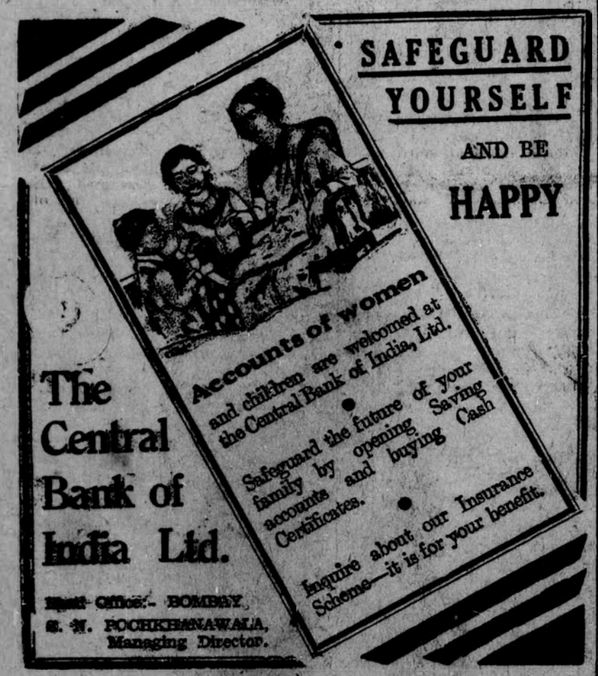
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Actors And Actresses Collide With Police

Unrehearsed Disaster But Nobody Injured In Lamington Road Collision Between Bus And Police Van

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Lamington Road North, opposite the Agripada Police Station, was the scene of a severe collision between a passenger bus carrying several actors and actresses and a stationary Police van, on Tuesday night.

The force of the impact was so great that the police van, which was the lighter vehicle, was hurled forward a distance about 40ft.

The collision attracted a large crowd to the spot.

Fortunately none of the occupants either of the Bus or the Van were injured.

Bump From Behind

At about ten o'clock on Tuesday night, Police van No. W. 2670, which was delivering notices at different police stations, was coming along Lamington Road from the direction of Jacob Circle towards Agripada police station.

The van passed a passenger bus No. W. 732 carrying several actors and actresses and proceeding in the same direction, and came to a halt in front of the police station.

Just as the driver of the van was about to get out, the passenger bus dashed into the van from behind and hurled it forward a distance of about 40ft.

After the collision, the motor-bus mounted the footpath in front of the police station and came to a stand-still there.

Both the left mudguard of the bus and the right rear mudguard of the van were badly damaged.

It is stated that the brakes of the passenger bus, when examined were found to be defective.

Abdul Rehman Ismail, the driver of the bus, has been arrested by the police, on the charge of failing to conform with the rules under the Motor Vehicles Act.

"ADULTS' EDUCATION ON MASS SCALE"

(Continued from page 1.)

pers, day to day or week to week. As workers of the right stamp were being found, the different questions were being tackled.

All-India Tour

Asked whether it would not be necessarf for him to undertake an All-India tour in the near future, with a view o widen the scope and work of the Association, Gandhiji said that he did not think that it was necessary just yet. He added, "Undertaking an All-India tour just now would be for tackling the extent instead of the depth. There was no doubt that such a tour would bring money, and I will be giving superficial instructions about the work, that too without knowing anything of the difficulties that face village workers."

Education On Mass Scale

"Just now I am endeavouring to concentrate at the centre and the neighbouring village to give myself and co-workers first-hand instructions. Other workers in other centres are also carrying on work likewise. When we have taken the preliminary training then I will go on an All-India tour, if necessary. Remember this is a question of a kind of adult education on a mass scale. It cannot be given without previous preparation."

By this time the train was about two or three miles away from Kalyan and our representative had been talking with Gandhiji for at least half an hour.. Mr. Mahadev Desai, gave our representative a warning look, asking him to finish his interview. Gandhiji said:" I have said all that I have to say about the All-India Village Industries Association. That is all."

Our representative told Gandhiji that he would ask him one or two brief questions and not disturb him after that. A hearty laugh was the reply.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

Gandhiji was reminded about Dr. Tagore's message to him regarding village arts and the A.I.V.I.A. in which the Poet had said that the Central Museum that is to be started by the Association should not be restricted only to industries. The poet had said "Crafts have been the media of artists in all ages and our artists as painters, as architects, as decorators have helped our folks to get increased satisfaction out of the same matetrial. The economic life of a nation is not such an isolated fact as Mahatmaji imagines, and, today, side by side with economic poverty we are faced with cultural poverty which puts us to shame—shame that is in no way lessened when we consider what we once were. Our art treasures are to-day found in museums outside India, and our village artists are dying out.

POSSIBILITY IN FUTURE.

"Perhaps one day we will have no art treasures left, and we will have to go visiting museums in foreign lands to feel pride in our past and pain in our present. Please tell Mahatmaji that Art is not a luxury of the well-to-do. The poor man needs it as much, and employs it as much in his cottage building, his pots, his floor-decoration, etc. If Mahatmaji's men go round collecting specimens of village industries, why can they not look for and collect specimens of various indigenous arts spread all over our land and waiting to be cherished."

Giving his views on the above letter from Dr. Tagore, Mahatmaji said: "Every message coming from Dr. Tagore must receive respectful attention from me. I quite believe that we have got to take care of Village Arts and by his assistance we shall not neglect the Arts. He would not let us neglect, even if we forgot our duties. He has lent the assistance of Sjt. Surendranath Kar who has already paid a preliminary visit and I have discussed the whole thing with Dinabandhu C. F. Andrews who will in turn discuss with Gurudev."

By the time Gandhiji gave the above reply the train had reached Kalyan, and Sjt. Ramdas Gandhi and others got into the compartment. Besides the press photographers who had got into the compartment, there was a big crowd waiting near the compartment to have 'darshan' of Gandhiji. Our representative avoided having a look at Sjt. Mahadev Desai, and without waiting further put Gandhiji his next question.

HINDUSTANI.

Gandhiji was asked if he wanted Hindustani, the "Lingua Franca" of India to be written both in Devnagari and Urdu scripts.

Gandhiji replied "Hindustani will naturally be written by the vast masses in Devnagari, but Mussalmans will for a long time to come—or, it may be for all time—insist on writing in Urdu script. Therefore, in the definition we have said that Hindustani is the language spoken by the people, in the North and written either in Devanagari or Urdu script. My hope, however, is that when religious differences have sunk and religious unity is accentuated, and friendship of the heart established between Hindus and Mussalmans, Devanagari as the most scientific script of all the scripts of the World, will receive its due. That is universal recognition in India."

At this stage, Sjt. Mahadev Desai informed our representative that his time was up, and he should leave the seat he was occupying, and Gandhiji observed that he would not have enough time to talk to his son if further questions were asked.

WILL MAHATMA RE-ENTER CONGRESS.

The 'Chronicle' representative said that he would leave his seat immediately after he had got a reply for his last and only question that he would put adding "I know it is beyond the scope of my instructions to ask this question as it is definitely political.....

"Go ahead" said Gandhiji.

"It was stated by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai the other day that everyone should try to get back Gandhiji into the Congress and politics. When are you coming back to the Congress?"

Gandhiji laughed and said: "If you have direct access to God, ask him when I am coming back to the Congress. I am saying this because I do not know it myself."

After the above question our representative was asked to take his leave but before leaving his seat Gandhiji asked him to collect his "Commission" from the "tortures" meaning the photographers! A certain amount (less than a rupee) was collected and handed over to Gandhiji.

CRUEL HOAX ON OLD LADY?

Alleged Tricker Offers To Get Change For Note And Disappears

BOMBAY, Wednesday

The story of how an old Parsi lady was relieved of Rs. 10 which she had received from the Parsee Panchayat Charitable Institution, was narrated at the Esplanade Police Court when Bapoo Tukaram was put up on a charge of theft.

On Saturday last the old lady received Rs. 10 from the institution at Bazargate Street. she went along to Chandanwadi and asked a shop-keeper to give her change for the note.

The shop-keeper was unable to do so and when the lady was about to turn away from the shop, a stranger offered to give her the change.

The old lady gave the man the note and he took it and entered a building and disappeared.

Thus relieved of her pittance the old lady sat down and began to weep. A police constable arrived on the scene and on being told of the confidence trick perpetrated on her took her to the police station and recorded her complaint.

On Tuesday evening the accused Tukaram was arrested and indentified, it is alleged, by the complainant. The note was later recovered by the police.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate before whom the accused was placed, ordered the accused to be remanded into custody to make further inquiries in the case.

Two Brothers Acquitted For Want Of Convincing Evidence

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, May 22.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, in the case in which Niklav Inas Patil and Isha Inas Patil two Christian brothers, were charged with causing grievous hurt (and abetment thereof) to one Cypril on October 21 last.

According to the prosecution story there was a ring (betrothal) ceremony of a girl in a Christian family at Kirol on October 21 last.

While the family members were about to dine, the girl's brother, who had gone out of the house, was stabbed, it was alleged, by the first accused at the corner of the house, the second accused having held the former from behind. On hearing his screams, his wife and father hurried to the spot. The injured man was taken inside the house and later removed to the police station. He was first treated at the public dispensary, and subsequently sent to the K. E. M. Hospital where he was detained for treatment for about a month.

The accused denied the charge and added that they were falsely implicated because of strained relations.

Discrepancies In Evidence.

The Magistrate, in giving benefit of doubt to the accused, said: "The police have done their best in placing all the available materials before the court and they could not do better. But there are so many discrepancies and improbabilities in evidence given by the important prosecution witnesses that it can hardly be accepted as convincing."

Proceeding the Magistrate observed: "It is possible that Cypril may have been assaulted by the two accused one holding and the other striking him, but I find that the prosecution is not beyond reasonable doubt. It is not convincing."

The accused were therefore acquitted by the Magistrate.

Mr. Gokhale, police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. P. V. Patil watched the proceedings on behalf of the injured man. Messrs. H. K. Nargolkar and P. P. Tamtane defended the accused.

Alleged Theft

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Napoleon D'Souza, a servant in a Goan Hotel at Jambulwadi, who is alleged to have known the "lay-out" of the Hotel was arrested by the Esplanade Police on suspicion that he was responsible for a theft committed there on Monday night.

It appears that Michael Fernandes, who runs an eating house at Jambulwadi, reported to the police that on the night of May 20, he closed up the hotel for the night and slept outside a padlocked door.

In the morning when he woke up he found that some one had got into the hotel and ransacked the whole place, several articles and cash collectively valued at Rs. 76 had been stolen.

After making inquiries the police arrested Napoleon, it is stated he was the only person who knew the lay out of the hotel.

As the stolen property has not been recovered, the police applied for a remand of the accused in custody till June 5 if he failed to furnish bail in the sum of Rs 10.

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BITTEN TO DEATH BY BUGS

Suspect Complains Of Condition Of Palton Road Lock-up

BOMBAY, Wednesday

A middle aged Anglo-Indian arrested on suspicion while loitering on Churchgate Street, told the Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, that he was very uncomfortable at the Palton Road Police Station.

He was virtually bitten to death by bugs he said. He also complained that the food he received was not up to mark.

Opposing the application of the police for a remand in custody, John Mirian stated that he used to do odd jobs in the docks and supplemented his income by begging in the Fort. He generally slept in the open on the benches at Churchgate Street. He had no previous convictions and he should not be detained on suspicion.

The police stated that there was a number of petty thefts in the Fort area. The accused was noticed peering into shop windows and loitering about in a suspicious manner.

It was at this stage that the accused complained that the lock-up at the Palton Road Police Station was bug ridden and he had been bitten to death. There was no proper ventilation and he begged to be kept in the Esplanade lock-up which was more airy and comfortable.

Sergt. Wilkinson, Palton Road Police Station said the lock-up was cleaned and disinfected every day.

The Magistrate passed orders remanding the accused in custody till June 5 if he failed to furnish bail in the sum of Rs 10.

ARRESTED WITH 30 BOTTLES OF LIQUOR

BOMBAY, Wednesday

As a sequel to two excise raids on two different places at Haines Road on Tuesday night, three persons were arrested and 30 bottles of illicit liquor and other implements of manufacturing illicit liquor were seized.

The arrested persons are: Louis Marinm Baltazar Pinto and John Elias Lasrado; Julian Marcel Lobo.

They were ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 300 each till May 30 at the Mazgaon Court to-day.

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KILLED WHILE TRESPASSING

BOMBAY, Wednesday

An unidentified Muslim male, believed to be a mendicant, was knocked down and killed by a train on the Harbour Branch Line near Cotton Green on Tuesday morning.

A verdict of accidental death following his being knocked down by a train while trespassing on the lines, was recorded by the City Coroner to-day.

A similar verdict was returned on Mahadeo Sadu Pawar (22), a barbar, who was cut into two parts on Monday night while attempting to cross the railway lines between Sewri and Vadala Road on the Harbour Branch of the G.I.P. Railway.

HOUSEBREAKING SUSPECT ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Wednesday

During the course of investigations into the reported cases of house breaking and thefts committed in the Mharbowri and Princess Street sections, the Crime Branch Police effected the arrest of Ganesh and Bansilal on Tuesday evening.

The accused were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala Presidency Magistrate, third Court on Wednesday and ordered to be remanded in police custody for a fortnight.

CENT PER CENT FAKE!

What Citizens Still Eat As "Ghee"

During the week ended 18th May, the following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Courts of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Fort and Mazagaon, at the Esplanade and Mazagaon Police Courts, respectively:—

Aziz Ziwa, vendor, at the shop at No. 121 Parel Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 20 on 16th inst. by the Municipal Court of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Fort, for selling vegetable product adulterated to the extent of 40 per cent.

Tejsey Nensi, owner of the shop in Shetye Building, Govind Kini Road, Dadar-Matunga, was convicted and fined Rs. 30, in default, to suffer two weeks' simple imprisonment, on 14th inst. by the Municipal Court of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates Mazagaon, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 100 per cent.

Sequel To Theft In Dhobi's House

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Suspected of theft in a Dhobi's house at Khetwadi Back Road on Tuesday, in respect of clothes and ornaments valued at Rs. 115, his nephew, who was working with him for sometime past, was arrested.

Bahoo Nagoo, the suspect, was remanded to custody till June 5 by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

SOCCER SHOTS

Indian Football League's Programme

(By "WHISTLE.")

THE NADKARNI CUP

The football season may be said to have officially commenced in Bombay. The Western India Football Association Limited, which is the controlling Body for Association football in this city, raised the curtain on the Coop-erage a few days ago. The Nadkarni Cup Tournament, which is open to Indian teams only, is just now running through its course. In fact, it has reached its final stage. A picked team of some of the best players in Bombay, calling themselves the Bombay City has entered the final. The other finalists are the Georgian Sporting Club. These two will fight for the cup on Saturday next and a keen and bright contest may be expected.

AVOID COLABA UNITED'S EXAMPLE.

Every football player in the city knows that the Old Colaba United is under a ban, owing to an "unsporting conduct" of their players during this tournament last year. It seems that all those players who were suspended have been allowed to participate in the game by tendering apologies to the W.I.F.A. The only person who remains in the "black list" is their honorary secretary, Irani.

ORGANISATION AND TRAINING NECESSARY.

The most notable defeat in the Tournament was that of the Bombay Portuguese Association, the holders of last year. They were absolutely out of trim and lost rather ignominiously. This brings me to the question of proper organisation and training of the Indian teams. Although Indians have been playing football for nearly fifteen years, without a break in this city, their clubs have not yet been placed on an organised footing. Most of the players have no fixed clubs. They play for this team or that as their whims or fancies would permit. This is ruinous for a team game like soccer.

AND STRICT DISCIPLINE

I admit that the game has made considerable progress among Indians during the last decade or so. Ten years ago there were hardly three or four teams worth the name in Bombay. The only teams that I can recall are the Bengal United, Colaba United, Matunga Hindus and later on, the Hindu Gymkhana. There may be thirty or even forty now. Most of them are mushroom growths without any fixed membership or location. In order to make for their efficient administration and healthy progress, they should be harnessed under strict discipline.

A LANDMARK IN INDIAN FOOTBALL.

The advent of the Indian Football League under the inspiration and guidance of J. C. Maitra the erstwhile member of the W.I.F.A. Council seven years ago, was a landmark in the history of Indian football in Bombay. It made a modest biginning. But within this short space of time, it has made rapid strides. With a solitary League Tournament at its birth, it now boasts of three distinct tournaments, the Bengal Club Cup League, Satiranjan Memorial Shield and Hindusthan Cup Tournaments. One of the knock-out tournaments is open to Indians and Anglo-Indians alike. The other two are meant for Indians only.

NINE TEAMS FOR THE LEAGUE

The Indian League will commence its season this week-end. Nine teams have entered for the League Tournament, namely Bombay Portuguese Association, King's Circle Football Club, Bengal Club, Mahim Sports, G. S. Medical College, Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, Havero Sports Club, Portuguese Heroes and last but not the least, the Bombay City. Almost all of these are well-organised institutions and have been playing in different tournaments regularly, and can also boast of most of the best players in the city in their ranks. This gives a guarantee that most of the matches played during the season will be keenly contested and sportingly concluded. I only hope the League Council will strictly enforce their rules about the membership of players, so that only bona fide members can play for their respective teams.

A STADIUM AT PAREL

The League Council, I understand are not only anxious to foster the game among Indians but also to provide the residents of the Northern part of the city. With a good and attractive recreation during week-ends. They are erecting a stadium on the Bengal Club ground at Parel which I expect will be completed before their season begins on Saturday. The League Council under the leadership of J. C. Maitra, do not believe in taxing the pockets of the supporters of the game heavily. They have fixed two annas only per day for a seat in the covered stadium and one anna for admission to the ground which is fenced with corrugated iron sheets on three sides. I cannot conceive of any complaint which one can make on the head of cheapness.

CLOSE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN W. I. F. A. AND I.F.L.

Lastly, I enquired about the relationship of the Indian League with the W. I. F. A. I am told that the former expect it to be as cordial as ever. It is quite possible that some of the matches in the second division of the Harwood League may be played on the Parel ground. The W.I.F.A. is hardpressed for a suitable ground for their junior engagements. This is exactly the place they can and should avail of. As the Indian League matches are played on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays only, other matches may be played on week-days without any inconvenience to either programme. I shall write more about this and the programme on the Cooperage next week.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER TO LODGE PROTEST.

Sequel To Viceroy's Disallowing Tairsee's Bill For Indian Chairman For Bombay Port Trust

The following has been issued by the Indian Merchants Chamber:—

"In connection with the notice, which was given by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the Bombay Legislative Council, of a Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, so as to secure at all times the appointment of an Indian to the office of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, an intimation has been received that the Governor-General has withheld sanction to the introduction of this Bill.

As this is unusual in the annals of the Bombay Legislative Council, and as it shuts out discussion on a subject, on which Indian commercial opinion is seriously exercised, the Committee of the Chamber, which met on the 21st instant have appointed a Sub-Committee to draft a representation to Government, pointing out various grievances in connection with the administration of the Bombay Port Trust, including this one. It is reported that very strong feeling existed on this subject at the meeting of the Committee yesterday and there was unanimous desire to pursue this matter further."

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It is no longer necessary to suffer from loss of vigour and manhood, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep, because an American Doctor has discovered a quick, easy way to end these troubles.

This discovery is in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, is absolutely harmless, does away with gland operations and is bringing new youth and vigour to thousands. It works directly on the glands and nerves, and puts new, rich blood and energy in your veins. In 24 hours you can see and feel yourself getting younger. Your eyes sparkle, you feel alive and full of youthful vigour and power.

And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been proved by thousands in America and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist is out, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

MEAD'S 148th CENTURY

Hampshire Veteran Hits 16 Fours In Score Of 151, Not Out, Against Northants

LONDON, May 21.

In the first class cricket matches Mead scored his 148th century to-day. He hit 16 fours stayed at the wicket for four-and-half hours. He was missed when he had scored 15 but was rarely troubled thereafter.

For Kent Ames scored 128 and Ashdown 58 in the second innings. Ames was great at offdriving and hit 13 boundaries.

There was an exciting finish at Hove where Warwick just won after extra time. Sussex were 202 for 4. 221 for 7 and 261 for 9. Langridge and Melville played sound innings and while the former hit 11 times to the boundary, Melville scored six fours. Melville was out to a doubtful catch which he was only given out after the square-leg umpire was consulted.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Notts beat Kent by 189 runs. Notts 422 and 224 for 7 declared (Freeman 5 for 48). Kent 189 and 268 (Arthur Staples 4 for 32).

Yorkshire beat Gloucester by 8 wickets. Gloucester 122 and 116 (Verity 6 for 45, Robinson 4 for 42). Yorks 166 and 79 for 2.

Somerset beat Essex by an innings and 49 runs. Somerset 337, Essex 141 (Wellard 5 for 66. J. Lee 4 for 26) and, following on, 147 (J. Lee 5 for 67).

The match between the South Africans and the M. C. C. resulted in draw. South Africans 297. M.C.C. 144 (Price 61, Langton 4 for 80. Vincent 5 for 47), and following on, 32 for three.

Warwick beat Sussex by 10 runs. Warwicks 272 and 183 (Tate 7 for 59). Sussex 183 and 262 (John Langridge 70, Melville 31, Mayer 5 for 75, Paine 5 for 85).

In the match between Hampshire and Northants, the former won on the first innings. Northants 265 and 105, for 1 (Bakewell 52, not out). Hants 401 for 6 declared (Mead 151 not out, Pothecary 53, Boyes 58).

Cambridge beat Minor Counties by 4 wicket. Minor Counties 195 and 141. Cambridge 163 and 174 for 6 Bartlett 72, Parker 65, not out).—Reuter's Special

AMATEUR GOLF TOURNEY SURPRISE

Walker Cup Player Defeats Veteran In Second Round

ST. ANNE'S, May 21.

In the first round of the British Amateur Golf Championship, A. W. Whyte (Western Gailes) beat C. M. Grant Govan, 4 and 3.

The defeat of the former holder, the veteran the Honourable Michael Scott, by E. Storey, formerly a Walker Cup player, 1 up, was the only surprise in the second round.

Bryant, who beat McLean yesterday, was beaten at the 19th by W. Lee. John Burke, a former Irish champion, beat Francis, of Sunningdale, the runner-up in the French and Belgian Amateur Championships, 5 and 4. Two thousand spectators watched Lawson Little meet Eric Martin Smith, the winner of the title in 1931, 5 and 3.

CHINESE FOOTBALL TEAM FOR CALCUTTA

Will Participate In I. F. A. Shield Competition

Telegraphic information has been received in Calcutta that the Loh Hwa Club of Shanghai, the crack Chinese football combination, are arriving in Calcutta in the last week of June. They will have about a fortnight in which to get accustomed to local conditions before they take part in the I. F. A. Shield competition, says "The Statesman."

After the Shield, they will play matches against the leading clubs in Calcutta and, if they prove strong enough, against European and Indian sides. The Chinese, it may be mentioned, play football in boots and are accustomed to playing on heavy grounds.

BAER-SCHMELING CONTEST APPROVED

LONDON, May 21.

The British Boxing Board of Control has approved the Baer-Schmeling contest to be held in London between August 17 and September 17, subject to the promotor agreeing to the board's conditions.

British Amateur Golf Championship

(Special Cable)

ST. ANNES, May 22

In the second round of the British Amateur Golf Championship, Hon5ble Denys Scott beat G. E. Grant Govan, Waters beat D. A. Fiddian of Stourbridge two and one.

In the third round Simmons beat C. Richardson of Huyton three and two.

ANOTHER MANCHUKUO FEARED

Sequel To Russia's Advent In Trade Of Chinese Turkestan

SIMLA, May 22.

According to the latest advices from Chinese Turkestan Indian traders may have to face keen competition from Russians in respect of the trade in that territory.

It appears that Russian commercial houses are considering plans to supply through Russia goods at present being supplied by India directly through a difficult and expensive route. If successful, this move on the part of Russians will enable them to undersell Indian traders. There is, indeed, in contemplation a railway line to connect Russia with Urunchi, the capital of Chinese Turkestan. Russians, being nearer and having better methods of transport, are undoubtedly in a favourable position commercially against other western countries and even against China and Japan.

The provincial Government's allegiance to the central Chinese Government has been always problematical but the commercial aspect of the problem may make China and Japan co operate with a view to preventing Russian commercial supremacy in that territory, especially as the Chinese may fear that commercial penetration may lead to the establishment of another Manchukuo.—A. P.

HAKIM GHULAM KIBRIYA KHAN

An Appreciation

Z. A Barni writes:—

Hakim Ghulam Kibriya Khan otherwise known as Hakim Bhure Khan whose death from heart-failure at a comparatively young age is reported from Delhi, was known to the people of Bombay since he used to come here occasionally in connection with his professional duties, both during the life-time of the late Masih-ul-Mulk Hakim Muhammad Ajmal Khan as well as afterwards. He was a nephew of the Masih-ul-Mulk, and after his death had been appointed as physician-general to the Nawab of Rampur.

As an Hakim, Bhure Khan was only next to Ajmal Khan and had a great reputation al over India. During the influenza epidemic of 1918 he was instrumental in saving the lives of a large number of persons. He was the very embodiment of service in those days and never cared for his personal comforts.

He was a man of amiable nature. His kindly disposition was a message of hope to all those patients who came to him for consultation. Like the other members of the Sharif Khan family, he never charged any fees from all those persons who used to go to Delhi in order to consult him. Not only this, but he paid regular visits to his patients at their places of residence without even charging any conveyance allowance. He was accessible to all and at all hours, and that is the reason why he was so popular with the people of Delhi. His "matab" was open to all communities alike and personally he was entirely free from communalism or narrow-mindedness.

After the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan, there were quarrels in his family, a thing which was unknown as long as the Masih-ul-Mulk was alive. Hakim Bhure Khan was never a party to those quarrels but kept himself scrupulously aloof. On the contrary he tried his best to patch up the differences so that the members of the renowned Sharifkhani family might be saved from attending the courts of law. It is a pity that his efforts did not succeed, and so he set up his own "dawakhana" known as "Bara dawakhana" at Lal Kuan which is to-day one of the best "dawakhanas" of Delhi. Its rise during a short space of three years was entirely due to his own efforts. The future of this "dawakhana" must be uncertain as its very soul has now gone.

Hakim Bhure Khan represented a civilisation that is now fast dying out. His way of living was oriental in the extreme and orthodox. He was also a great patriot and two or three years ago when I met him for the last time, I saw him clad in "Khaddar." He lived a very simple life.

He was fond of manly exercises and was, like his father, used to go out for a stroll early in the morning, before sunrise. He was a very handsome man and was tall and well-built. He was so strong that even in the wintry season of Delhi (December to February) he never put on heavy warm clothing. A woollen "doshala" was all with which he used to wrap himself.

Hakim Bhure Khan was an Honorary lecturer at the Tibbia College and was also an Honorary Magistrate. People of Delhi will continue to miss his smiling face and his convivial personality. Delhi has certainly become poorer by the death of a renowned Hakim of Bhure Khan's calibre who, throughout his professional life, remained a great servant of humanity. He leaves behind him a wife and four children to mourn his death, besides his numerous friends. May his soul rest in peace!

STRIKE IN BHAVNAGAR RUBBER WORKS

Employees Down Tools As Owner Refuses To Increase Wages

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Sadik about the strike in the Hindustan Rubber Works at Bhavnagar:—

"It is significant that after the formation of the All-India Rubber Factories Owners' Assiciation of which Mr. Dawoodbhai Haji Nasar is the President, the workers of the Hindustan Rubber Works, Bhavnagar, have gone on strike owing to the reduction in wages.

"The proprietor of the said factory is the President of the Owners' Association. The workers demand increment in wages. Each worker can hardly make 1-1/2 dozen pair of boots per day for which they are paid at the rate of Rs. 0-4-6 per dozen. Their wages come to Rs. 12/ per month approximately. The cause of the trouble is that the management have brought a number of workers from Bombay to work in the Factory on a small remuneration.

"It is reported that one worker named Gangaram, was attacked and beaten very severely by the Pathans.

In spite of workers' humble request for living wages, the management is threatening them to take the help of black-legs. The workers are unable to hold their meetings owing to the intervention of the State Police.

"Workers should follow the example of the Bombay shoe-workers in organising a strong Union to conduct the strike, and carry on the struggle with determination till their grievences are redressed.

"The sympathy of all shoe-workers in Bombay is with the strikers."

ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION?

Circumstances May Make It Unavoidable Inspite Of Govt's Anxiety

SIMLA, May 22.

The Government, it appears, are much anxious to avoid a special session of the Legislative Assembly in November for a number of reasons, but circumstances may make a special session unavoidable.

If the sessions commences on September 2, which is likely, it must conclude by September 30 at the latest in order to enable the members to proceed home in time for Pujas. If the session is prolonged, many members would remain absent, in which case it would be futile to prolong the session.

The only other impediment in commencing the session earlier is, Sir Abdur Rahim's absence. It is likely that the Assembly President will be sounded as to whether he could cut short his European tour to be in time for an earlier session. If that is found possible, the Government would try their best to expedite in respect of old measures resting on the legislative anvil as also the new proposals, the most contentious of which would be the Press Emergency Bill which expires in December.

If the session has to be concluded by the end of September, the number of working days won't be more than 24 days at the utmost. During this short time it will be impossible to get through all the official measures including the Payment of Wages Bill and the Cantonment Bill, let alone the non-official Bills and resolutions. So, if the President is unable to come earlier, the November sessions may be taken as a certainty.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7).

the means of developing spirit of social service and high moral code.

59. Is it desirable far schools to make arrangements for refreshments for children?

60. Is there too much of secondary education?

61. Is it necessary to have a general entrance examination to High Schools?

62. How can wastage (number of pupils who do not reach the final stage of the school) in schools be stopped?

63. Are higher fees and fewer and better scholarships practicable?

64. What should be done to better the existing relation between (i) Teachers and Managers, (ii) Teachers and Pupils, (iii) Schools and Schools, (iv) Schools and Department?

Inquiry Into Present System Of Education

HEADMASTERS' CLUB ISSUES QUESTIONNAIRE

The Secretary of the Headmasters' Moving Club, Poona, writes

The Moving Club is over six years old and has been of great help in bringing together a number of persons interested in the cause of education. The Club started and has been celebrating the Children's Day for the last six years.

The idea with which the Club is issuing the following questionnaire is to locate the faults in the present education both Primary and Secondary and to find out the possible ways of correcting them. It may be mentioned here that the Department of Public Instruction looks upon this attempt of the Club with full sympathy.

It is proposed to classify the answers to the various questions as they will be received in the office and to publish the result as early as possible.

The conclusions may be useful in giving guidance to schools in helping them to solve some of their problems.

It is requested that the answers to the questions should be clear, exhaustive, specific and giving details where necessary. Suggestions in all cases can be useful only if they are concrete, definite and clear.

Questionnaire

The following is the questionnaire:—

I. PHYSICAL INSTRUCTION

1. Should it be made compulsory?
2. Shall we have special teachers?
3. Will you expect the students to meet for compulsory physical instruction, outside the school hours? If so, when?
4. Shall we have special courses (a) for different ages? (b) for different healths?
5. How often shall we hold medical examination?
6. If guardians would not or could not co-operate in case of the (physical) deficient what do you suggest?

II. EXAMINATIONS

7. Should examinations be (i) weekly or (ii) monthly or (iii) at longer intervals or (iv) should we have occasional surprise tests?
8. Should marks be assigned for daily work?
9. Should examinations be written or oral or both? Mention Standards and Subjects.
10. Should we hold a supplementary examination after the annual? If so, who should be allowed to appear?
11. How much written testing should teachers be expected to do per day or per week?

III. MEETING HOURS

12. Are the present hours (11 to 5) prejudicial to the health of children? If so, what changes do you propose?
13. Should the hours be in the morning and in the afternoon?
14. What should be the duration of a period in the time-table? Mention subjects and classes.
15. What should be the daily minimum number of hours of instruction? Mention classes.

IV. TEACHERS

16. Is the present training given to teachers satisfactory; if not how do you propose to improve it? (1) Selection of entrants to the T. Colleges, (2) Period of training, (3) Changes of training courses, (4) Change in the method of examination or (5) any other change.
17. What should be the number of hours of work for teachers?
18. How many hours is a teacher expected to spend on his preparation?
19. What should be the best incentive for good and willing work on the part of a teacher? (i) Money, (ii) Position in the school, (iii) amount of work.
20. What agencies can be created for maintaining the professional interest of teachers?
21. What should be done in the matter of security of tenure of service?
22. What should be the scales of pay? According to qualifications and according to urban as well as rural schools?
23. To what extent should teachers have freedom of giving private tuitions? How many hours per day?
24. Should teachers be allowed to conduct private classes?
25. Is it desirable to organize refresher courses? Who should conduct them?
26. Should the system of specialist teachers be extended even to the lowest standards?
27. What practical steps should be taken (i) by Government, (ii) by Managers, (iii) by teachers to establish and promote professional organisations and unions?

V. HOME-WORK

28. Is home-work necesary? Mention classes and subjects.
29. Should it be only written or also reading work?
30. What should be the minimum and maximum amount per day for different classes?
31. What means and policy do you suggest in the matter of correcting written home-work?
32. How can we promote more individuality and original talent in the home-work of children?

VI. COURSES
(Primary and Secondary)

33. When should each stage begin and end? (At what age or intellectual development)?
34. What present subjects are unnecessary?
35. What additional subjects should be introduced?
36. Should manual training be made compulsory? If so, in what Standards?
37. How can we encourage useful hobbies?
38. How can we develop appreciation of fine arts?
39. What changes do you suggest in the present text-books both in matter and manner?
40. How can we avoid the present duplication of studies?
41. Shall we have any optional subject to meet the varying aptitudes of students? When and where?
42. Is there too much of cramming in schools? How far is the present examination system responsible for it? How can we stop the evil?
43. How can we develop reading habit in children?

VII. HOLIDAYS

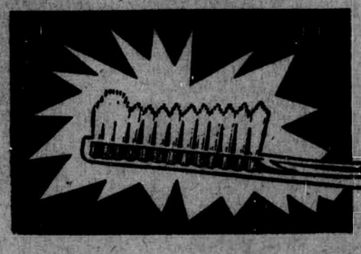
44. Is it desirable to split up the academic year in three terms instead of in two as at present? If so what terms do you suggest?
45. What is the desirable period of long vacations?
46. What present holidays can be dispensed with most conveniently?
47. Should the academic year begin in January instead of in June at present to suit our climatic conditions?

VIII. GENERAL

48. What should be the normal size of a school?
49. Is co-instruction desirable? If it is, under what circumstances and from what age to what age?
50. How much time should be devoted to visual instruction?
51. Do you consider it desirable for a school to have its uniform and colours?
52. Should promotions to the nigher class be given twice a year?
53. Should we classify boys of different calibre, different age, different localities, etc.?
54. Can anything be done in bigger schools by grading classes and in smaller schools by individual work?
55. What is expected of schools in helping the backward students to keep pace with the class?
56. Should we impart instruction in sex hygiene? If so, how, at what age and by whom?
57. What do you expect the schools to do with regard to moral and religious instructions? Give details.
58. What in your opinion are

(Continued in Col. 5).

AT LAST . . . bristles that stay in!



● It's here—the greatest improvement in tooth brush construction in years—the *new* Pro-phy-lac-tic PERMA-GRIP process of sealing the bristles into the brush handle. Now you can stop worrying about loose bristles and dangers of infection. PERMA-GRIP eliminates all that, holds the bristles with a vise-like grip that makes it almost impossible to pull them out.*... Ask for Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. Always sold in the yellow box. Look for the hyphenated name.

*While the Perma-Grip process prevents bristles from coming out of the handle, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off outside the handle. We firmly believe this happens far less in our brushes than in any others

A GENUINE PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC PRODUCT

Pro-phy-lac-tic TRADE MARK Perma-Grip

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 5 1991.
Muslim: Safar 18, 1353.
Parsi: Adar 18, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 9m.
High Tide: 2.49, 15-47.
Low Tide: 8-46, 22-10.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL: "After Office Hours." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Ghar Jamai." Time as usual.
CAPITOL: "The Mighty Barnum." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK: "Dard-e-Ulfat." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE: "Wings In The Dark." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "The Broken Melody." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "After The Earthquake." Time as usual.
GLOBE: "Night Bird." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA: "Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Usha." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Do-Ghadi-Ki-Moj." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE: "The Scarlet Empress." Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Amrit Manthan." Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Night Life of the Gods." Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"The Phantom Light." Time as usual.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN.

"My Message to Muslim Youths" will be the subject of a friendly talk which will be given to the members of Jamiat Shubban Al Muslimeen to-day (Thursday), at Jamiat's Hall at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HIS LUMBAGO HAS GONE FOR GOOD

A Sailor Who Tried Many Things

FINDS KRUSCHEN KEEPS HIM FREE

Four years ago this sailor had an attack of lumbago. Kruschen put him right again—and has kept him right ever since:—

"Four years ago," he writes, "I was troubled with lumbago intermittently, and tried several remedies, without getting any relief. I started taking Kruschen Salts, following the directions for lumbago, and I can assure you that after a few weeks I felt the benefit. For four years now I have never felt any recurrence of lumbago, although I still continue with Kruschen. I would not leave off if they were double the price. I am 60 years of age, and work on sailing craft, and apart from that lumbago have hardly ever had a day's illness"—E.O.

Why is it that Kruschen is so effective in keeping lumbago at bay? Simply because it goes right down to the root of the trouble, and removes the cause, which is an impure bloodstream.

Kruschen is a combination of six natural salts which stimulate your liver, kidneys and digestive tract to healthy, regular activity. They ensure internal cleanliness, and keep the blood-stream pure. New and refreshed blood is sent coursing to every fibre of your being. Lumbago, rheumatism, headaches and indigestion all pass you by.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Only at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH!
UNITED ARTISTS' Colossal Production
THE MIGHTY BARNUM
WITH
WALLACE BEERY
and his
BEARDED LADY—JUMBO—THE CARDIFF GIANT—JENNY LIND—GEN. & Mrs. TOM THUMB, etc.
Also Complete Record of
THE CUP FINAL
NEXT SATURDAY.
THE KING OF PARIS"
with
SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
MARIE GLORY

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music (A Request Programme).
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections
2-0 p.m. Close Down.
5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m. "Postman's Knock." A Radio Musical Comedy. By Claude Hulbert. Music by Harry S. Pepper. (A B. B. C. Recorded Programme).
Cast:—Claude Hulbert, Reginald Purdell, Anona Winn, Percy Parson, Cyril Smith, Jane Carr, Philip Wade, C. Denier Warren.
Synopsis.—A Newspaper proprietor loses an important letter and Claude Hulbert and Reginald Purdell are sent off to recover it. They do ultimately bring the letter back but not until they have broken open a letter box, chased the letter through the Sorting Office of the London G.P.O., been held up by a gang of motor bandits and gone through number of other amusing adventures.
7-30 p.m. Book Talk. By the Bookman.
7-45 p.m. Folk Songs and Sea Shanties. Sung by Stuart Robertson—Baritone and Male Voice Chorus.
8-30 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
8-45 p.m. Indian Programme General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
9-20 p.m. Recitations from Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar.
9-30 p.m. Popular Songs. By Bai Sunderabai. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan—(Sarangi.)
11-0 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey, London.
8-15 Talk: "Foreign Affairs."
8-30 Entertainers in Embryo, being some account of the dress rehearsal of yet another and more ambitious venture by the musical friends of Miss Whiffin, in the year 1899, by David Kean.
9-15 An Organ Recital by G. D. Cunningham, relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham.
9-45 Dance Music.
10-00 The News.
10-15 Dance Music (contd).
10-30 Close Down.

B.P.C.C. MEETINGS.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Monday 27th May at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

Immediately after the special Meeting is over there will be ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the same place and on the same date.

KAMGAR KOLHATKAR PUNYATITHI MANDAL.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above 'Mandal' will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Maharashtra Mitra Mandal Office, Lalbaug.

THE REGAL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Only at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Anything can happen and it does.
Also a Special Film of the
JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS IN ENGLAND.
NEXT SATURDAY
"THE WINNING TICKET"
of the "Irish Sweep" will be announced a week in advance!
Bring Your Tickets Along

MARKET COMMITTEE REPORT

Assurance To Bombay Fruit Merchants

The Horticulturist to the Government, of Bombay has written the following letter to the Fruit and Vegetable Merchants of Bombay, Crawford Market, Bombay:—

"With reference to your request dated 20th May 1935 I have the honour to inform you that am forwarding your letter to the Director of Agriculture, B. P. Poona, who is the proper authority to deal with it. I can however assure you that no action will be taken on the Report of the Market Committee without discussing the matter fully with the Corporation. It is likely that the discussion might prolong for several months and full opportunity will be given to everyone concerned in this way. You therefore need not entertain any apprehension in this respect. This matter is in the process of discussion at present."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines S. S. "President Hayes" V-40 left Singapore on the 21st instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 30th instant and sail again on the 31st instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Lisbon Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 21st instant, and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning the 25th at day light. S. S. "Genoa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 22nd May and is expected to arrive here on or about 18th June.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Queda" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant instead of on Monday the 20th instant as previously notified.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Tairea" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 29th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PIR MOTAMIYAN SAHEB IN BARODA.

A Baroda correspondent writes:—"His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb Chishti of the religious Gadi of Mangrol arrived at Baroda on May 9, as a State guest. During his stay for a week he visited several institutions in the city and advised the people to live in peace and harmony and to make steady progress in education and social uplift.

When he left Baroda for Dumas on May 17, he was given a cordial send-off. He is expected to stay at Dumas for the season as a guest of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Sachin.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS.
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Punjab Mail	10 45
Poona Mail	17 40
Nagpur Express	13 55
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 10
	Departures. H.M.
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 15
Poona Fast Passenger	11 50
Madras Express	13 55
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 50
Punjab Mail	18 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 45
Madras Mail	22 00
Nagpur Express	22 10
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-4-1935.

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	7 00
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 40
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 30
do. on Saturdays	8 35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 20
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENRAL.

	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 25
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 30
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 45
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only	

NO ALLIANCE WITH KANDALKAR GROUP

Congress Socialist Party Exposes False Propaganda

NO POLICY OF PURE ECONOMISM

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has issued the following statement:—

"There has recenty been persistent propaganda in the press and elsewhere to the effect that the Congress Socialist Party at the Calcutta Session of the Trade Union Congress, and generally has allied itself with the Kandalkar section of the Girni Kamgar Union and has thus become party to following a policy of pure economism and of collaboration with the labour officer appointed by the Government and of reaction in trade union matters generally.

Coming as these allegations were from expelled members of the Party and members of the Party and members of hostile groups whose vested interests have been disturbed by the rise of the Party, it was not thought necessary so far to take any notice of this campaign of misrepresentation, which has been carried on in the city. In order however that the public in general and the workers in particular may not be misled by such propaganda, the Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party desire to state categorically that there is no such alliance wtih the Kandalkar section of the Girni Kamgar Union or any other section for the matter of that and to deny that they have supported a policy of pure economism or of collaboration with the Government Labour Officer. There has been nothing in the attitude of the Party at the Trade Union Congress Session or elsewhere to justify such a charge.

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME

The Congress Socialist Party is a political party whose objects are the attainment of complete independence and the establishment of a Socialist Society, and for the attainment of such an objective, the Party's plan of action includes "the organization of peasant and labour unions and entry into such unions where they exist for the purpose of and developing and participating in the day to day economic and political struggle of the peasants and workers and intensifying the class struggle of the masses and of creating a powerful mass movement for the achievement of independence and socialism." The Party has adhered very strictly to this programme and plan of action. It would be stultifying itself entirely, if it were the countenance the policy referred to above.

RELATIONS WITH A.I.T.U.C.

The fact is that the Congress Socialist Party which has entered into an agreement of mutual support with the All-India Trade Union Congress accepts the policy and abides by the decision of that body in trade union matters consistent with the Party's own Labour Policy.

As is well-known there has been a split in the Girni Kamgar Union since July 1934, and since then, to this day, both the sections have remained within, and have recognised by, the All-India Trade Union Congress with a view to bring them together. That being the case, the party has consistently followed a policy of neutrality in this unfortunate faction fight in the Union.

APPEAL TO WORKERS

Members of the Party have been allowed to work in both sections of the Union till a final decision is taken by the All-India Trade Union Congress which is expected within the next two months, following the general election in that Union, according to the decision of the Trade Union Congress Session last month.

The Party hope that the textile workers will throw off their indifferenc caused by the faction fight and will enrol themselves as members of the Union through one or other of the sections, so that the united Union when it comes into existence, will be strong and representative of the Textile workers.

"Jubilee" Blankets For Municipal Employees

STANDING COMMITTEE APPROVES EXPENDITURE

The Standing Committee at its meeting on Wednesday approved the expenditure of Rs. 1,450 for the immediate erection of a temporary shed over the open space by the side of the Scale Shed of Arthur Crawford Market for the protection of consignments of mangoes imported from Gujrat.

MANGOES AND MONSOON.

A few days back, the Commissioner received a complaint from the Association of the Fruit Growers of Southern Gujrat stating that accommodation in the Scale Shed at Arthur Crawford Market was not adequate, and that dealers were obliged to make use of the open space by the side of the Scale Shed for depositing their consignments, especially during the mango season. As a result, their mangoes got spoiled on account of their exposure to sun and rain.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that he had visited the place and found the complaint justified, and was of opinion that immediate relief should be given. For this purpose, he suggested the erection of a temporary shed, the estimated expenditure for which would be Rs. 1,450. This, he hoped, would give sufficient accommodation to the dealers during the mango season. The Commissioner stated that if the Committee would approve of the expenditure, he would proceed with the work immediately, even in anticipation of the sanction of the Corporation which does not meet until June 17.

JUBILEE BLANKETS.

The Corporation had on March 28, last decided to sanction a sum of Rs. 10,000 for supplying blankets, clothing, etc., to the labour staff of the Municipality on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of their Majesties.

Mr. I. H. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner, decided to supply cotton coloured chaddars with the words "Silver Jubilee—1935; Presented by the Bombay Municipality" For want of time, quotations were not invited, and order was placed with a local merchant for 10,300 chaddars. The Commissioner asked the sanction of the Standing Committee of the expenditure of Rs. 10,000.

The Committee duly approved the same.

KURLA WORKERS WELCOME DANGE

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, May 22.

About 500 mill hands met here yesterday evening at the Choona-Bhatti Maidan to welcome Mr. S. A. Dange, the labour leader, who was released from jail after six years' incarceration.

Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Mr. Lalji Pendse and Mr. Suryavanshi, labour leaders of Bombay, were also present at the meeting.

Several speakers attributed the failures of recent strikes to the disunity among workers and interference by the Government. They exhorted the workers to strengthen the Kamgar unions.

Mr. Dange advised them to understand the principles of strike by studyng them if possible or in the alternative to follow the labour leaders in whom they had confidence.

30,000 MILES BY BIKE

Bohra Youth's Enterprize

Touring round the world, Mr. A. M. Allibhoy Lamuwalla a Bohra youth covered nearly 30,000 miles and halted at Bombay on Wednesday morning to take a year's rest.

After landing in Bombay Mr. Allibhoy took the first opportunity to step into the "Chronicle" office because in many places which he visited on the continent, he said, he had come across "Chronicle" copies with several Indians and Indian institutions there.

Mr. Lamuwalla stated that he had travelled through Kenya, Tanganyika, Portuguese East Africa, South Africa, Ceylon, India, Burma, Siam, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, China, Japan, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Persia.

The main object of his tour he said was to get first-hand knowledge of the habits and customs of the peoples of the world.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

False Economy

A correspondent drew attention, the other day to the cheap Japanese waterproofs that are being dumped in the market Apart from the controversial aspect of the matter, if any, which is to say the least, very much doubted, with regard to the quality of the articles, one is inclined to ask whether or not Indian articles should be encouraged. The waterproof industry in India, has, it must be admitted, advanced a good deal in recent years and gained recognition from eminent Indians. There are now three water-proof factories in Bengal, and two in Travancore. There is yet another, in the making, in Mysore.

The rubber manufactured in Travancore is considered to be of a high quality. If such a growing industry "were to be squeezed out of the market", as the correspondent says, "it would not be fair."

Exploitation

Besides the question of false economy implied in the Japanese dumping, there is the fear of exploitation. It may be appropriate in this connection to mention the display of the Indian cotton goods staged by the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee in the White City Section of the British Industries Fair in London some time ago. "The members of the Committee," says a London paper, "expressed the view that the display will go a long way towards convincing spinners, manufacturers and merchants that Indian cotton can be used with advantage in a wide range of goods...".

This shows the extent to which the Indian raw materials are used to advantage by foreigners. The process of production from the raw materials to the finished articles must be confined to India and developed with outstanding success.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Condemns Bengal Govt. Ban On Newspapers

The general meeting of the members of the Journalists' Association of India was held in the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association on Tuesday, to elect office-bearers and to amend rules and regulations of the Association.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read, amendments to the existing rules, which were already circulated to members, were passed. By one of the amendments the Entrance Fee and the annual fee were reduced from Rs. 2 and Rs. 12 to Rs. 1 and 6 respectively.

A resolution regarding the arrears of subscription was passed and it was decided that the arrears of subscription upto May 1935 be wiped off. The election of office-bearers was postponed till the end of July next. After condoling the deaths of some members of the Association the meeting passed the following resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

"This meeting of the Journalists' Association of India condemns the ban imposed by the Bengal Government on the newspapers of Bengal as an unwarranted interference with the exercise of the legitimate function of the Press.

This meeting welcomes the move of the Indian Journalists' Association to call an All-India Journalists' Conference.

This meeting regards with apprehension the reported intention of the Governmnt of India to perpetuate the emergency measures against the Press through legislation and asks the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly to reject any such proposals.

GIFT OF SILVER JUBILEE CAR

Presented To The Head Amil Saheb Of Bombay

Mr. Salebhai Abdultyeb who was declared the prize winner of the Silver Jubilee Chevrolet Motor Car has on 20th May 1935 made a gift of the same to Janab Bhai Saheb Salehbhai Saheb Safiyuddin, J. P. the Head Amil Saheb of Bombay.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1935, tenders to the amount of £7,175,000 at 1s. 8-1|2d. were received and allotted approximately 14 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 29th May 1935 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Total sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended the 17th May, 1935 was £1,240,000.

Alleged Enticing Away Of Bhatia Boy

(From Our Correspondent).
GHATKOPAR, May 22.

A Pathan youth named Lala has been arrested by the Ghatkopar police on a complaint filed by a Bhatia resident of this place that the accused enticed away the complainant's boy Shantilal, aged nine, and attempted to commit an unnatural offence on him last night.

The Pathan has been detained.

Sub-Inspector B. Y. Salvi is investigating.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1050 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 9 hrs. 57 mts. I.S.T. on Tuesday, the 21st May, 1935.

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"Evening Standard."
"Les Miserables" is a film to be seen more than once."
"Manchester Guardian."
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"Sunday Referee."
"There is intensely Human quality about both the film and the truly inspired acting that invests this production with greatness."
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The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1935

A MOMENTOUS SPEECH

Herr Hitler has fulfilled predictions and more than gratified expectation in that his anxiously awaited speech is extraordinarily momentous. The world has been treated to many surprises in the sphere of international affairs during the last few months, but no surprise has been more striking and agreeable than the Fuhrer's address to the Reichstag on Tuesday last. It constituted a complete departure from the offensive and provocative truculence which is characteristic of Nazi and Fascist utterances. Herr Hitler, instead of waving the sword and hysterically shouting at the world, has attempted a reasoned and, if the summary does justice to the text of his speech, courteously-worded plea on behalf of Germany. No wonder that he should have created a favourable impression on a world suffering under the tension of extreme anxiety. The British Government, according to Mr. Baldwin, acclaims Hitler's pronouncement as a help to a general settlement and a British journal has correctly summed up the speech and the demands of the situation created by it by saying that "it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of Herr Hitler's offer. The simplest course now is the convention of a new European Conference."

Germany's Renunciations

Herr Hitler defends the denunciation of the Versailles Treaty on the part of Germany. No one denied the injustice of the Treaty but what was objected to was its unilateral denunciation. In any case, since the acceptance of the principle of equality is implicit in the communique of February and even in the Stresa and Geneva resolutions, the thirteen signatories to the latter will most probably connive at the "rejection" of the Geneva resolution in view of what Germany offers. The offer has two aspects and both of them are extraordinarily momentous. In the first aspect Germany renounces objections to the "territorial stipulations" in the Treaty of Versailles, she surrenders—by the implication of her insistence, in terms of Naval armaments, on the protection of "its own continental existence"—her claims to colonies and she most explicitly repudiates any designs against Austria or any desire to interfere in Austrian internal affairs. These renunciations compel admiration for the statesmanlike courage that the Fuhrer has displayed.

Take Him At His Word

Equally momentous is the other aspect of his offer. From swearing by all kinds of arms, Herr Hitler has now changed so far as to declare Germany's belief in the gradual abolition and outlawry of weapons and methods of warfare which are contrary to the Red Cross Convention. He is also ready to conclude non-aggression pacts with individual neighbours and "supplement them by any stipulations aiming at isolating those engaged in war and localising the seat of war." Moreover, he is not unwilling to participate in "the international life of nations" and he is "ready to participate actively in all efforts which might lead to the practical limitation or abolition of arms." All this constitutes a willingness to come into the Disarmament Conference and an acceptance of the spirit of the League of Nations. With his assurances as the basis it is comparatively easy to persuade Germany back into the comity of Nations. But it is for the other Powers to respond to Herr Hitler's declarations. It is suggested in Paris that his speech is a blatant effort to win over British public opinion. It may be so. It may also be a more or less blatant effort to win over Italy. But it is also acknowledged as "remarkably conciliatory." And statesmanship requires that the German Dictator should be promptly taken at his word and in the spirit of that word.

Freedom Of The Press

The annual conference of the National Union of Journalists of England held recently at Southampton, passed a resolution vigorously protesting against the imposition of outside control on the publication of news or the expression of opinion. "Any external interference, however well-intentioned", says the resolution, "is fraught with grave peril not only to the freedom of the Press, but to the livelihood of journalists themselves." Censorship of the fourth estate, as the Press is rightly termed, is repugnant to all canons of democracy. This is an age of dictators however, and an independent Press is the biggest thorn in their side. Russia and Italy have been exerting a thinly-veiled control over the Press for a long time, and only recently Nazi Germany made a clean 'purge' of journalism. Even in England talk of a semi-official censorship is being heard for some time now. The Union, therefore, has done well in affirming the independence and honour of the profession.

But is it not a little curious that although infinitely worse things have been happening to the Press in India than the authorities can ever dream of inflicting on the British Press, yet, very few journalists of Britain ever thought it fit to protest against them? In fact, what is noteworthy is that the British Press has consistently supported all the restrictions that have been placed on the liberty of the Indian Press, which is safely gagged and muzzled by the various Acts and Ordinances. But there is really nothing curious about it. Democracy at "home" and autocracy in "subject" countries is the essence of British imperialism.

Paisa Fund

In commemoration of their Silver Jubilee which they recently celebrated, the Paisa Fund have brought out an excellent souvenir, profusely illustrated and nicely got up. The Paisa Fund Glass Works at Talegaon are already well-known throughout the length and breadth of India, and they can well be called the pioneers of modern glass industry in the country. Students trained at Talegaon are at present conducting many an independent concern, and Indian glass products can favourably compare to-day with the imported articles, thanks largely to the enterprise shown by the organisers of Paisa Fund.

The idea of starting the Paisa Fund was first conceived in the last decade of the nineteenth century by an humble schoolmaster, Mr. A. D. Kale. His life, indeed, is an object-lesson in what a man can achieve by dint of his own unswerving devotion and ceaseless activity. He interested the late Lokmanya Tilak in his ideas, and that great man, ever quick to detect and ever ready to help those engaged in the regeneration of India, gave his invaluable support to the cause of Paisa Fund, which was registered as a corporate institution in 1905. As a matter of fact, glass making was not the main object of the Paisa Fund, which has helped various other minor industries. Even now it is interested in the manufacture of pottery, and is experimenting in various other lines.

Even in the glass industry, during the year 1933-34 nearly a crore and quarter rupees worth of glassware was imported in India, which shows what leeway India has to make up yet. The Paisa Fund desires to develop a well-equipped Technological Research Institute, and among its intended projects are manufacture of sanitary porcelain-ware and hospital requisites, the production of china crockery, and the development of leadless glazes for temperatures to suit Indian clays, —to name only a few. All this requires capital, and the Paisa Fund has issued an appeal for public help, which it is really redundant to endorse here. The Paisa Fund is indeed fundamentally based on public philanthropy,—the contribution of a mere pice to the cause of India's economic regeneration.

HE REFUSED HONOURS

Lawrence Of Arabia

(By F. K.)

A great dead man has been maligned by a deliberate suppression of a fact unpalatable to the Empire-builders. It is a fact that should be known in justice to the greatness of Lawrence of Arabia, the man as against the soldier, diplomat, expert and other great roles which his genius assumed with such glorious ease. In so much that was shrouded in mystery in the newspaper-public conception of Lawrence this is one of the authenticated facts—but one jealously guarded in imperial interests. Many years ago when I first heard it from the lips of one of his most intimate friends, a source that could be fully trusted, I was told that this fact which showed the true modesty and essential nobility of the man was but known to the circle of Lawrence's closest friends and to the topmost inner circles of Whitehall. It was a noble gesture; Lawrence had returned from Arabia to plead with the War Lords and other Lords for the fulfilment of the promises made by them to the Arabs of various rewards in return for their services to the Allied Cause which have been so handsomely acknowledged by the Imperialist Press—both before and since Lawrence's death. He was bitterly disillusioned at the intransigent British War Office attitude. Here was the strange combination of a diplomat who was a simpleton! Here was such a true friend and lover of the Arabs that he actually importuned the British Government on bending knees to keep their word with the Arags. The simpleton had never heard that all is fair in love and war! Lawrence was heart-broken because he felt that he had let down his friends. And "the least that he could do" as an honest man was to refuse some of the highest honours and titles and emoluments that were offered to him in the same breath as husks were offered to the Arabs! Only his closest friends knew the real greatness of the man during his life. It is but fair to his memory that the non-imperialist world should know of Lawrence's true greatness at least after his death.

FISHING INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY

An Old Industry In New Garb

(By M. M. DANAJI)

II

From the Director's report it further appears that the advantages of employing motor boats are self-evident within such a short trial period of six months. The sea area covered by the motor boats is twenty-five miles. They do not throw out nets into the sea but fish is kept ready by the village fishermen boarding on the area and the owners of the motor boats bargain with them and start on the return journey forthwith where the load is sold to retail sellers with considerable profit. To obviate the necessity of employing mechanics and 'Sarangs' for the motor boats, Government are training a youthful set out of superior fishermen class and training them under a specially appointed Fishing officer. Government in this case have not done things by halves. They have appointed Dr. S. B. Sethna as Officer in charge of Fisheries. From what I have been able to fish out, not fishes but information of the actual state of affairs from different quarters, it appears that the choice of Government has been well made. Dr. Sethna is a Doctor of Philosophy. It would appear that he made fishing his special subject. He studied it at Cambridge and is said to have done research work in Plymouth. We cannot but compliment Government on selecting such an expert, for helping the Director in inaugurating fishing movement on the latest lines of economy and efficiency in this city on the principle of 'help nature and nature will help you.'

Information Bureau

To give further encouragement to novices it is said, with what degree of truth I do not know that the Government of Bombay intend to move the Government of India to slacken the rules and regulations and, to declare the novices qualified for 'Sarangs' and mechanics' work after six months' training under the Fishing Officer. Government also intend to found a special Bureau to impart all the necessary information as to the "modus operandi" and the venue of fishing industry, its explorations to intending traders

(Continued on page 7).

CONGRESS & "REFORMS"

Now Is The Time For Decision

By P. R. LELE

It was a straightforward statement that Mr. Satyamurti made when he said that in eighteen months Congress would be running the Government in several provinces and that he would be the Chief Minister and not the Chief Secretary. Dr. Rajan followed up in his presidential address at Chingleput and gave point to the same view. Now we find a quite unnecessary and, in my opinion, an infructuous attempt on Mr. Satyamurti's part at interpreting his own statement. Says he that all he meant was that if it were found suitable to accept offices when the time came, Congress would consider the matter. Babu Rajendra Prasad in one of his interviews said that he could not say that offices would never be accepted. The use of the double negative is something like a boomerang. We have reached the stage when this sort of attitude ought to be given up. Nothing can be gained by suppressing the instinct of a man like Mr. Satyamurti who is speaking a sensible if not a popular proposition.

Satyamurti's Statement

What does Mr. Satyamurti say in a statement recently issued by him? He mentions three items of work before the Congress, one of which is the preparation for the next elections to the provincial legislature whenever they come. In this connection he mentions the one strong point of the coming Reforms viz. the very large electorate of between thirty-five and thirty-six million. He appeals to all Congress workers to see that all qualified voters are put on the electoral rolls. He also propounds "a big programme of public health, sanitation, medical relief, village roads, water-supply and drainage all of which are awaiting solution at the hands of local bodies." What does this programme suggest? None of these items can be solved by any local body without the active help of the Provincial Government. If this programme is to be achieved, it is absolutely necessary to capture offices and thus control administration. Mr. Satyamurti's attempt at interpreting away his forthright statement is thus infructuous. I call it unnecessary because in the bog of uncertainty which prevails at present, he held some beacon.

Waiting For A Cue

It is wrong to put off consideration of the crucial point re-acceptance of Ministerships in the Provincial Governments on the plea that there is still time. Those who say so resemble the actors waiting in the wing for a cue. Barring certain technicalities, we know what the new constitution is going to be. The Committee of the House of Commons has reported to the House and the main battle is finished. If at all the A. I. C. C. must meet for the consideration of this crucial point, the time for calling it has arrived. To put off the decision indefinitely is to betray a hopeless lack of leadership and initiative. If it looks just now that the Congress High Command is losing ground and the stock of the Congress Socialists is rising, the reason is this lack of initiative. All the facts that are necessary to arrive at a decision are known to-day and the Congress Socialists are quite right in asking that a decision be taken here and now. I don't want to suggest that what they stand for should be accepted. What I do suggest is that the issue ought to be faced. If the Congress High Command keep on harping that in good time the Working Committee will meet and then the A. I. C. C. will meet and the A. I. C. C. may call a special session of the Congress, the stock of the Congress Socialists will surely keep on rising with justification. People want to know and will not be content with this dilatory attitude. If Mahatma Gandhi has often carried against odds, it is because he is clear as to what he has to say. The man or party, who knows what he says, always commands a hearing and strengthens his following.

Council Elections

The work before the Congress in connection with Provincial Elections is going to be tremendous. The last Assembly election was a child's play as compared to what the next Provincial Elections are going to be. There will be some classes of the population for whom the electoral qualification will simply be the ability to sign. The electorate will very largely be semi-literate or almost illiterate. The enrolment as well as the education of the electorate will have to be taken to the countryside. Government have started their propaganda which will surely be taken advantage of by the Liberals and other parties. Though the present Government will not be coming into the electioneering as a party, those, who are Ministers in the Provincial Governments at present, will be contesting elections and will be helped by the pictures of possible advantages from provincial autonomy that will be painted through the broadcasting machinery and the rural development boards that are being set up with the crore and thirteen lakhs which the Government of India have sanctioned. If the Congress have the desire to assure the return by the electorate of a clear majority of Congress members of Provincial Legislatures, the leaders must set about the business with seriousness and dispatch. And when you set about the education or even the enrolment of electors, you will have to go forth with an answer to the question that will

(Continued on Page 9)

Frankly Speaking

LORDS AND INDIA BILL.

Inspite of the fact that Tories, and, therefore, their Die-hards also, enjoy an unprecedented numerical strength in the present House of Commons, the House of Lords contains a more substantial and effective representation of Die-hard Tories than the Lower House itself. Yet it is reported that when the India Bill comes before the Lords they will not offer to its passage the resistance that their colleagues did in the Commons. They will raise important points of principle in the Committee stage, "but will not propose detailed amendments". In fact they will protest in principle but will refrain from pursuing their protest. All this would appear, at first blush, to be a reflection on Die-hard tenacity. But it is really not so. The debates in the House of Commons have revealed to them that the India Bill is quite innocuous from the point of view of British Imperialist interests and that the British Government are not less keen on making India safe for Britain than they themselves are.

MISREPRESENTATION

Sir Stanley Reed is a patriotic Britisher and believes in British trusteeship of India. It is, therefore, natural that he should express the view he has done of the position in India as regards the India Bill. His address at the East India Association, however, is clearly an outrage on truth. Even extra-moderate Liberals have condemned the India Bill and their leader, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, has publicly and definitely declared that the so-called Constitution will only create trouble. And Sir Stanley Reed has the temerity to assert that Indian Liberals are "gradually accepting the position" and that "the India Bill will be worked for the peace and better government of the Indian Empire." When a man defies truth in such a direct fashion one need not be surprised at his statement that behind the strong and vehement opposition to the Bill "there is a measure of agreement not always discernible."

ZANZIBAR INIQUITY

Mr. Ghulamali Quadarbhoy, a Zanzibar Indian leader, has issued a statement to the Press in which after recounting the salient points of the situation, he has made a strong plea for co-ordinated efforts in India and England for the repeal of the recently enacted laws in Zanzibar which prejudicially affect the right of Indian settlers there. We have on previous occasions drawn attention to the utterly iniquitous nature of the Zanzibar Land Alienation Act. Mr. Ghulamali testifies from his personal experience to the cordial relations existing between the Arabs and Indian settlers most of whom are Muslims, many of them being Zanzibaris by birth. The anti-Indian legislation in Zanzibar is not an isolated instance, but is the outcome of a policy which first originated in South Africa and is now widely followed elsewhere. We feel sure that Mr. Ghulamali will receive a hearty response from all quarters in his efforts to secure the redress of a grievous wrong to Indians overseas.

EDUCATIONAL PICTURES

It is hoped that the Government of Bombay will sympathetically consider the representation made to them by the deputation of the Motion Picture Society of India regarding the introduction of educational pictures in the Bombay Presidency. The screen has immense potentialities as an aid to education, and in the West it is utilised in a variety of ways both in the school and outside. In India it will be found, along with the radio, particularly helpful in the cause of Adult Education. Needless to say this avenue remains so far unexplored here, and the Motion Picture Society, therefore, deserve all support from both the Government and the public in the production of educational pictures. Among other demands, the deputation request that a monetary grant be paid for suitable pictures, that a rebate should be given to the cinema theatres from the entertainment tax to the extent of educational pictures shown, and that the Society should be given representation on the Board of Film Censors. These are reasonable demands, and though they may be found financially a little onerous by the Government, at least an experimental beginning ought to be made in this direction.

— PRESS VIEWS —

There And Back Again

The Communist party of Great Britain has legitimate grounds for amusement in the outcome of its thirteenth Congress, held in Manchester last February. That Congress adopted what it called a "resolution", but what anyone else would have called a small encyclopaedia, running to more than 10,000 words, expounding the present situation in this country and describing the course of the revolution which is expected to develop out of it. This 'resolution" was in due course published as a penny pamphlet. This pamphlet was in due course translated into Russian and published in the Russian newspapers. These newspapers were read by the Riga correspondent of a London newspaper, re-translated into English, and summarised in Tuesday's issue as the "fantastic plan" of the "central organs of the Comintern in Moscow". A study of the two documents reveals no divergence, except in the matter of length and in an occasional change of phraseology inevitable in a double translation; for instance, a proposal that the Church shall be "disendowed and disestablished" (words almost polluted by prior association with bourgeois radicalism) becomes in the Riga version "desubsidised and separated from the State". One's heart bleeds for the Riga correspondent in his painful task of wading through eleven thousand words of Russian in order to reproduce a document already available to everyone in this country for a penny.—"Manchester Guardian".

Moral Delinquency

Neither the Government of Bombay nor the Government of India can afford to keep quiet after this comprehensive indictment of the manner in which they bungled the whole business at Borsad. One would have thought that under these circumstances, officials of the Government would at least have welcomed the volunteers who were ready to do work which they had been sadly neglecting. But Sardar Patel gives definite instances of officers of the Government refusing to take cognizance of cases reported to them by Dr. Bhaskar Patel. Not only were the authorities unwilling to do anything themselves, but they affected to imagine that everything was all right even when fresh outbreaks were reported to them. In the case of diseases like plague, early action is imperative if the epidemic is not to spread and take a heavy toll of life. Insufficiency, neglect and delay in such instances are not merely an exhibition of casual carelessness that can be condoned, but moral delinquency which should be punished as such. We shall wait and see what action the Government take on the revelations of mismanagement made by Sardar Patel and Mr. Gopaldas Desai.—"Hindustan Times."

Actors And Actresses Collide With Police

—Headline.

It would be too much to hope that there was a lathi charge.

In fact, there wasn't.

* * * *

In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury inquired about the grounds of Sir Oscar de Glanville's removal from the office of President, Burma Council.

The Noble Lord's own ground for making the inquiry is, of course, that the dismissed President was a Sir Oscar de Glanville rather than a U. Maung Ba or a U. Chit Pe.

* * * *

In a statement to the Press, Mr. R. N. Mandlik, Secretary of the Democratic Swaraj Party, observes that he was intimately connected with the Congress, was a habitual khaddar wearer, and had taken a leading part in the two civil disobedience movements.

Mr. Mandlik was evidently speaking in his personal capacity and not as Secretary of the D.S.P.

* * * *

Mr. Manu Subedar complains that that the Burma Tribunal represented neither Burmans nor Indians, nor was Burman or Indian public opinion given an opportunity to express its views.

But that is quite all right. The all British personnel proceedings, etc., constitute a symbolical gesture of the unity of the British Empire.

* * * *

Criticising the "fair assessment" of burden, Mr. Subedar says, "It is to be hoped that the Government would correct their error by constituting an expert committee....."

But is there any error that Government have ever committed—much less this particular "error?"

* * * *

Sir Samuel Hoare is to make an important statement to-day on the position of the Princes.

We know what it is: a confirmatory announcement that there is absolutely no difference between the Paramount Power and the Princes as regards the interests, etc., of the latter— *vis-a-vis* India.

* * * *

The smuggling of silver out of China has been declared a crime against the republic and punishable by imprisonment or even death.

That shows how utterly uncivilised the Chinks are. Otherwise they would have actually lifted any existing embargo on the export of silver.

* * * *

The Congress, says "Justice" of Madras, is without a programme.

Perhaps the positive aspect of self-encouraging auto-suggestion: the Justice Party has a programme—has not proved an efficacious remedy for our contemporary's nerves.

* * * *

LABOUR LEADER WEDS POETTESS

Headlines.

We optimistically welcome this union of historical materialism with romantic spiritualism.

* * * *

"The basis of the Indian political demand was a claim for self-respect," said Sir M. Halley.

But what was, and is, the basis of the political policy of Halleys?

* * * *

A decree, says a Rome message, has been published conscripting all the country's financial resources to meet the Government expenditure.

This is probably in elucidation of an earlier message that Signor Mussolini was about to "float" an internal loan.

* * * *

Germany will join Geneva provided she is granted "Judicial Equality."

But the question is: what is "Judicial"? Is it associated with that theory of Nazi Justice which the German Press openly conjured in criticism of the Reichstag Fire Judgment?

* * * *

Friend: "Was it very cold in Greenland?"

Explorer: "Cold? It was so cold I couldn't blow out my candle—the flame froze and I had to break it off."

Military Alliances Against League Statute

HITLER ATTACKS FRANCO-SOVIET PACT

Says Germany Believes In Gradual Abolition And Outlawry Of Weapons And Methods Of Warfare

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, May 22.

Herr Hitler who spoke for 145 minutes in the Reichstag stressed Germany's desire for peace and said Germany believed, firstly in the gradual abolition and outlawry of weapons and methods of warfare which were contrary to the Red-Cross Convention.

He emphasised that Germany had accepted and guaranteed the frontiers of France. After the return of the Saar she was willing to enter into non-aggression pacts with all countries, except Lithuania. He criticised the Franco-Soviet alliance and asked for authentic interpretation thereof, as Germany considered that military alliances were incompatible with the spirit and letter of the statute of the League of Nations.

Herr Hitler added that Germany had neither desire nor wish to mix in the Austrian internal affairs to annex Austria or for an Anschluss with Austria, and regretted the tension with Austria, particularly, as it disturbed the relations with Italy with which Germany had no conflicting interest.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST GERMANY

Herr Hitler declared that owing to the non-fulfilment of the disarmament obligations by other States, Germany herself denounced only the articles in the Versailles Treaty which were discriminated against Germany. She would unconditionally respect the articles referring to the international life of the nations, including the territorial stipuations.

Germany, said Herr Hitler, was ready to participate in a system of collective co-operation and was ready, as an addition to the Locarno Pact, to agree with the Air Convention and enter into negotiations thereon. The German Government, on principle, was ready to conclude non-aggression pacts with her individual neighbours, and supplement them by any stipulations aiming at isolating those engaged in war, and localising the seat of war.

It would, under no circumstances, depart from her programme for reconstruction of the new German Defence Force, which menaced no nation, but was ready at any time to limit its arms, if other nations did so.

Rivalry At Sea

Herr Hitler emphasised that Germany had no intention of entering into rivalry at sea. As it was a recognised vital necessity in justification of dominating the protection of the British Empire, so Germany was determined to do everything in its power to protect its own continental existence. Germany was ready to participate actively in all efforts which might lead to the practical limitation or abolition of arms and any international limitations of the strength of her artillery, battleships, cruisers, torpedo-boats and tonnage warships and also the limitation or abolition of her submarines in case of general international regulation. She was also ready to agree to any limitation leading to the abolition of heavy arms especially suited for aggressive purposes.

Herr Hitler added, Germany was always ready to join an international agreement which would effectively prevent, interference from outside with the affairs of other States, provided all States were benefited thereby.

The verbatim report of his speech shows that Herr Hitler asked for Germany a fleet of 35 per cent of the British total tonnage, which it is pointed out will leave the German fleet 15 per cent. below the tonnage of the French fleet.

What Hitler Wants

Herr Hitler also asked a parity in the air with the Western

HERR HITLER

Powers, thereby excluding Russia. Herr Hitler declared that Germany was ready to agree to any limitation in her armaments leading to the abolition of heavy artillery tanks and submarines, and international limitation of the tonnage of warships.

BRITISH CABINET AND HITLER'S SPEECH

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDN, May 21.

The Cabinet will consider Herr Hitler's speech in the morning when a full report from the ambassador in Berlin will be before it. The meeting will also approve of the final draft of Mr. Baldwin's speech for the defence.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 22.

The "Times" says Herr Hitler's speech constitutes the basis for a complete settlement with Germany. This is indeed a supreme moment to achieve the practical limitation of arms.

The "Daily Mail" comments that his passionate plea for peace should be met in the spirit in which it is made. It may as well mark an epoch in European history.

The "Daily Express" says the speech is conspicuously friendly to Britain. No nation with a spark of humanity could reject the offer.

The "News Chronicle" says it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of Herr Hitler's offer. The simplest course now is the convention for a new European peace conference.

The "Daily Herald" says there is no question of the importance of the declarations and offers. Other powers, especially, Britain must reply in the same spirit. The speech must be a prelude to a round table discussion.

WHAT NATIONS NEED

LONDON, (By Mail.)

"The key to peace is in a change of mental, moral and emotional outlook which will bring down nations from their present absolute and godlike position to a far modester situation" said Senor Don Salvador de Madariaga delivering the annual "Richard Cobden" lecture at the Royal Society of Arts.

Senor Madariaga was at one time Spanish Ambassador in Washington and Paris and for many years chief Spanish delegate at the meetings of the League of Nations Council.

"In the words of a famous Englishwoman: "Patriotism is not enough. Unless we rise above patriotism there will be no peace," he said.

"Are we to continue blandly uttering pacifist bleatings looking away from "thorny facts" he asked. "The change of outlook required implies the substitution of the world community point of view for the scrimmage of national points of view. The world cannot raise to a higher plane of international life without dropping much national selfishness."

Amongst other things, Senor Madariaga urged a change in our commercial habits of thinking, with international control of the production and distribution of certain basic products; the strengthening of the mandatory system for colonies and the establishment of an international news agency free from bias.

Referring to the League of Nations, he said that while the U.S.A., remained outside, misunderstandings arising out of an insufficiently close co-operation were bound to lead to mediocre results.

DANGER OF PATMAN BILL

President Roosevelt Warns Congress Against Its Acceptance

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, May 22.

A dramatic atmosphere reigned when President Roosevelt personally attended the specially convened joint sitting to explain to the Congress the reason for vetoing the Patman Bill.

The President addressed himself to the serious effects the Bill might entail and warned Congressmen that if the Bill was enacted it would invite the ultimate reckoning in uncontrollable prices and destruction of the value of savings. This would strike the most cruel blow at those, like the veterans, who seemd temporarily to be benefitted.

Every coutry which attempted to meet its obligations in the manner provided by the Bill suffered disastrous consequences. He reminded the Congress that 7,800 million dollars were spent on behalf of the veterans to the end of the last financial year, not counting the amounts paid in relief.

11,40,000 persons will be benefited by the legislation for disability and death compensation.

The Patman Bill to which reference is made provides for the issue of 400,000.000 worth of fresh currency to pay off the Federal Government's bonus operations for War veterans.)

INDIA'S CLAIM FOR SELF-RESPECT

Forms Basis Of Country's Political Demand, Says Sir M. Hailey

London, May 22.

Sir Malcolm Hailey presiding at the meeting of the East India Association identified himself with Sir Stanley Reed's liberal outlook and said that the basis of the Indian political demand was a claim for self-respect. In view of the limitations and safeguards in the new constitution, it was not to be expected that the Bill would be welcomed, or even generally accepted, by public opinion in India.

Sir Malcolm Hailey was chiefly impressed with the British Government's persistence in pushing forward a great liberal measure. Despite opposition in England and the Lukewarm attitude in India and although abroad parliamentary institutions were being generally discarded, Government were still insisting on giving India what it thought was best for her. If India failed to grasp her opportunities and realise the sacrifice made by Britain it will not be Britain which failed but India.

Sir Manubhai Mehta said that it was fallacious to suppose that the Princes' desire for Federation was a new growth and added that the recent minor misunderstanding between the Princes and the British Government were being successfully cleared up.—Reuter's Special.

PLAYING FOR TIME?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, May 21.

Herr Hitler's speech is considered remarkably conciliatory, but there is an uneasy feeling that he may be playing for time. The Parisian man in the street sees therein rather a blatant effort to win over the British opinion.

INDO-BURMA TRADE PACT & LANCASHIRE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 22.

The representations made by the Lancashire cotton industry on the Indo-Burma trade pact was considered by the Lancashire Conservative members committee to-night, particular attention being paid to Lancashire's objection to the preference to India against Lancashire in the Burmese market.

It was decided to send a joint deputation of Peers and members of the Commons headed by Lord Derby to the Secretary of State.

"SEVEN PILLARS OF WISDOM"

RUGBY, May 22.

In London the first edition copy of Col. Lawrence's "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" which came up for auction was bought at £260.—B. O. W.

Prohibition By Stages

C. P. Govt. To Appoint Committee To Consider Ways And Means

NAGPUR, May 22.

The C.P. Government will shortly appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to devise ways and means and recommend measures which would give effect to the declared policy of the Government on the question of prohibition by stages.

It will be recalled that the Hon. Rai Bahadur K. S. Naidu, Minister for Excise, in the course of a prolonged debate in the C. P. Council at the recent Budget Session promised to appoint a committee. The personnel of the committee has not yet been finally fixed.—United Press.

NO CHANGE IN DEFENCE PLAN

RUGBY, May 22.

This afternoon important debates on defence will be held in both the Houses of parliament when the Government's statement on the subject, particularly relating to air defence, will be made in the commons by the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Baldwin, and by the Air Minister, Lord Londonderry, in the House of Lords. It is possible that a reference to the Reich Chancellor's speech will be made by Mr. Baldwin and it is certain to be a subject of comment by other participants in the debates.

It is unlikely, however, that the speech will have any bearing on the proposals for the strengthening of the nation's air defence which have been formulated after lengthy and detailed consideration of all relevant factors. One of these factors was the information which the German Chancellor himself, gave to Sir John Simon and Mr. Eden in Berlin in regard to the German air strength and Mr. Baldwin is expected to outline a programme in accordance with the pledge he himself has given more than once on behalf of the Government that in no circumstance would Britain accept any position of inferiority to whatever airforce might be raised in any country within striking distance of her shores.

In effect it is anticipated that it would be announced that the Government proposes to carry out by 1937 a programme of construction and replacement which would in the ordinary way have been completed by 1939.—B. O. W.

WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 22.

The War Office announces that Major General G. M. Lindsay is appointed Commander of the Presidency and Assam District in succession to Major General Huddleston who is appointed to command the Baluchistan District from September 7.

DERBY BETTING ON "BAHRAM" AND "BOBSLEIGH"

LONDON, May 22.

During the little business at the Victoria Club on the Derby 100/80 "Bahram" was accepted and again wanted, 500/100 "Bobsleigh" was laid and again offered.—Reuter's Special.

KING TO ATTEND MAYOR'S JUBILEE BALL

RUGBY, May 22.

The King and the Queen will go to the City of London to-night to attend the Jubilee ball which the Lord Mayor and the Corporation are giving in their honour. Ten other members of the Royal Family will be present. Guildhall will be specially decorated and a distinguished assembly including many of the ruling Indian Princes will be among guests at what promises to be one of the most brilliant social functions which ancient Guild hall has ever seen.—B. O. W.

GOOD YEAR FOR BRITISH TRADE

Better Purchasing Power For Employees

RUGBY, May 22.

Speaking on the second reading of the Finance Bill in the Commons last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Chamberlain, said that trade in many cases was so good that in some districts employers were experiencing difficulty in finding unemployed with the qualifications required. Provision of more skilled men, in future years, was a difficulty with which the Government would have to deal.

He also said that the purchasing power of the people had been increased. Thanks to a fall in the cost of living, they had a great deal more to spend than a few years ago. They could now buy all consumable goods which they bought in 1929 and still have a large balance.—B. O. W.

King Gives Audience To Gen. Hertzog

RUGBY, May 22.

General Hertzog, the Prime Minister of South Africa had the audience of the King at Buckingham Palace today.—B O. W.

"RED" SCARE IN PORTUGAL

Wide-spread Plot To Overthrow Govt. Behind Lisbon Arrests

MADRID, May 22.

A widespread plot to overthrow the Portuguese Government is behind the arrests in Lisben and elsewhere according to reports received in Madrid. Despite strict censorship beyond the frontier it is learned that arrests include 5 officers and 500 men of the navy accused of spreading communist propoganda. The official opinion is that the Portuguese Government's action has nipped in the bud a serious revolutionary movement. The country is reported to be quiet, but military precautions are being maintained and all troops and the navy are confined to the barracks and ships—Reuter.

FISHING INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 6)

and [illegible] communities without distinction of class, colour or creed.

The motor boats will perforce have to strike work in the stormy and inclement monsoon weather. Bombayites will then have to depend upon the ordinary fisherman making a hand-to-mouth living by fishing in the creeks along the coast. In previous times when there were no cold storages, the fishing industry could not make sufficient headway. But with these facilities now at hand the industry is making rapid strides and developing wonderfully. The bosom of the sea does not make fine distinctions or differentiate between communities or races. It welcomes with open arms all and sundry.

New Fish

It would be wrong to suppose that the fish consuming population of Bombay only depend on Bombay itself, for the fish that they require. Both dry and fresh fish is brought by the coastal steamers especially from Karachi,, Billimora, Balsar and other places where fish abounds and is obtainable in fanciful quantities at cheap rates.

The writer would not be surprised if under the new system Government are maintaining records of the different species of fishes, their weight and quantity and comparing them with the past years collections. We see some new kind of fish now in the market, amongst which is the fish generally known as "Bangras" and which look like 'Bois! This fish is most delicious in taste also "naust". It was rarely seen in the Bazar before in its present plump condition.

(To Be Continued).

Protection For Sangli Agriculturists

SANGLI, May 21.

The Sangli State Assembly passed by a majority the third reading of the Agriculturists' Protection Act which is mainly applicable to agriculturists of the Mangalveda Taluka.

The second reading of the Market Bill as amended by the Select Committee was passed by a large majority this evening after keen opposition from the Chamber of Commerce representative. The Bill is meant to provide for the regulation of buying and selling of commercial crops, in the State —A. P.

Br. Cabinet Considers Hitler's Statement

RUGBY, May 22.

It is understood that the full text of Herr Hitler's speech was considered and discussed as ordinary meeting of the cabinet held at Downing Street this morning.—B. O. W.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON DRUG TRAFFIC

GENEVA, May 22.

The League Council has decided to call a world conference on drug traffic next summer.—Reuter's Special.

(Continued from Col. 7)

pressed. In one or two cases, notably the "Morning Post" (Conservative) and the "Manchester Guardian" (Liberal) some disappointment is shown that the proposals are not given in more specific terms. All press comments owing to the late hour of its delivery were however, of necessity based upon a summary of the points of the pronouncement, which as several journals remark, calls for close and careful study.—B. O W.

Italy To Withdraw Silver From Circulation

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, May 22.

All silver coins will be withdrawn from circulation in Italy and will be replaced by coins of cheap white metal, according a decree to be published shortly with the object of ehabling Government to take advantage of the high price of silver and obtain larger reserves of the foreign currencies.

A decree has been published conscripting all the country's financial resources to meet Government expenditure which especially refers to Italian citizens, and provides that within 20 days all foreign stocks belonging to individuals must be handed to the banks.

In case of stock deposited with banks abroad, it is understood, the banks will be asked to substitute the name of Banco D'Italia for the name of the holders, except in the case of collateral securities required for trade or a guaranteed bank overdraft.

Penalties for the infringement law is the forfeiting of the bonds and imprisonment upto one year.

U. S. EMBARGO ON SILVER COINS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 21.

London banking and bullion circles generally interpret America's latest silver move and the embargo on the import of foreign silver coins, as indicating an effort by the United States to obviate the possibility of a currency crisis in Mexico by the Mexican coins being smuggled into the United States.

It is pointed out that the decision will not prevent coins being melted down when the silver content exceeds the monetary value, but only it reduces the profits obtained by such action to the extent of the costs of melting down.

The opinion is expressed that it is impossible to extend the embargo to bullion obtained by melting down the coins.

BRITAIN WELCOMES HITLER'S STATEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

indicated that he shared that view. The Government welcomed Herr Hitler's contribution as a help to the general settlement.—

BRITISH DEFENCE.

Mr. Baldwin said that the British defence position had been considered by a Committee of Imperial Defence as a result of which a small sub-Committee was appointed consisting of three Chiefs of Staff, representatives of the Treasury, Foreign Office and a permanent secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence. Re-equipment, which had been delayed so long in the hope of some general limitation had been decided upon as an act of national defence which no responsible government could leave undone.

BEHIND SCENES.

One of the gravest causes of apprehension was the ignorance of what was going on behind the scenes. The veil had been partly lifted by Germany and he hoped it would be fully lifted soon so that they might be perfectly frank with each other. Until that was done there could be no real confidence.

GERMAN AIR FORCE.

He believed that his estimate of the number of Germany's aeroplanes given in November was right, but they were completely wrong over the rate at which Germany's production had been speeded up in six months. They were completely misled on the subject.

AIR PARITY.

Herr Hitler had told Sir John Simon that Germany had achieved air parity with Britain. Subsequent examination revealed Germany had between 800 and 350 first line aircraft. Herr Hitler said that Germany's aim was parity with France. Therefore Government had taken 1,500 first line aircraft as the figure which Britain was aiming for parity. That figure would be increased, reduced, accelerated or decelerated as the situation warranted.

NO PROFITEERING.

Everything required for this expansion was under consideration and would be put in hand immediately. Both limitation and collective security would far easier be obtained if all parties started at the same points. Government was determined to prevent profiteering during the expansion of the Air Force and were consulting with Lord Weir how the air craft industries should be organised. The supplementary estimate would be issued later.

A DIFFERENT NOTE.

Mr. Baldwin concluded that he had destroyed his peroration after studying Herr Hitler's speech and proposed at the end on a different note. He believed that there was some light in Herr Hitler's speech. They must all catch hold of it for making a fresh resolve to banish from the world the most fearful terror and prostitution of man's knowledge ever known.

Major Attlee announced that the labour party would oppose the estimate as a sign of their dissatisfaction at Government's proposals.

CALL DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

Maj. Attlee urged the immediate meeting of the Disarmament Conference to consider Herr Hitler's proposals. He said the Government could only get national unity on defence by first securing an agreement on the policy which should be based on the collective system and disarmament and not on rearmament.

REVISE ECONOMIC POLICY.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, for the Liberals, agreed that the situation was undeniably grave and expressed the opinion that Germany would remain a danger to peace until she got justice and equality to which she is entitled.

SUMMON ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Sir A Sinclair asked the Government to revise its economic policy and to summon an economic Conference to bring Germany into the comity of nations and also urged the Government to proceed with the proposed air pact which should include the provisions leading eventually to an international Air Force.

"DECLARATION OF WAR ON COMMUNISM"

(Special Cable)

PARIS, May 22.

Views ranging from cautious optimism to outspoken disappointment and distrust have been expressed by newspapers regarding Herr Hitler's speech.

"Le Journal" says, the speech contains lots of words but little new. "Echo De Paris" declares: Herr Hitler is working to detach England from defensive coalition now in the process of formation and striving to show that his word and unilateral declarations are worth all the guarantees that can be provided by physical force. This sophistry will only be accepted by those governments resigned to being dupes.

The "Humanite" asserts that the speech is a veritable declaration of war on Communism and Soviet union.

British Press Welcomes Hitler's Statement

RUGBY, May 23

Meanwhile Herr Hitler's pronouncement of German policy is being examined in detail in British quarters with every desire to find in it a practical basis for advance along the road to European security and limitation of armaments.

PAPERS WELCOME PRONOUNCEMENT

British newspapers reproduce the speech at considerable length and in their comments give a welcome, which, in most instances, is definitely cordial to the pacific ideals and proposals ex-

(Continued in Col. 5)

Have you Had Your ICEFRUTE? TO-DAY

Fruits And Vegetables For Bombay

COMPETITION REDUCES PRICES

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In connection with the recent Conference held at the Secretariat, Bombay, to consider the report of the Fruit and Vegetable Market Enquiry Committee and the agitation carried on by the Crawford market merchants and dalals, I am desired by the merchants and dalals of the Byculla vegetable market, which is the biggest and the oldest wholesale vegetable market in the city, who are the members of my Sabha, to send the following to the press. Unlike Crawford market merchants, instead of thinking of any such step as "hartal", Byculla merchants wrote to the conveners of the Secretariat Conference on Friday the 17th May/35 and sought their permission for six of their representatives including myself (N.B. Parulekar) as their spokesman to be present at the Conference to place their views on the Report before the Conference. On Sunday evening (May 19) about a dozen of the prominent merchants and dalals of the Byculla market held a meeting to consider the report with a view to deciding upon the points to be placed before the Conference. On Monday, May 20, however, it was ascertained that it was not possible for the conveners of the Secretariat Conference to make any change in the agenda already fixed and we were assured that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture would, if possible, give us an opportunity later on to place our views before him. In view, however, of the statement of Mr. F. C. Batliwalla, President of the Bombay Presidency Fruit Growers' Association, appearing in Monday's papers and a subsequent publication of the report of the proceedings of the Secretariat Conference, Byculla vegetable merchants consider it desirable to give publication to their view point to avoid wrong impressions being created in the minds of the public by some of the remarks contained in Mr. Batliwalla's statement. The meeting after considering the Report of the Market Enquiry Committee came to the conclusion that while a number of recommendations made by the Committee were extremely valuable and worth giving effect to, there were some which in the opinion of the meeting were absolutely wrong in material facts and principles and betrayed the ignorance of the Committee Members about the intricacies and difficulties of the fruit and vegetable marketing business and would, if accepted and brought into practice, neither serve the interests of either the growers (farmers) or the consumers nor will they in any way better the condition of the marketing business but will unnecessarily put additional fetters in the hands of the already hard-hit merchants and 'dalals.' Some of the recommendations:—suggesting (1) the method of open sale (2) enhancement in the license fees of brokers and dalals and imposition of bonds of Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 on the brokers and "dalals" and (3) the restrictions on "dalals" of not doing retail business received the fire of criticism at their hands. These recommendations, the meeting believed, were wholly wrong in principle and extremely harmful to the trade as a whole. These recommendations, instead of any way helping the interests of the growers or the consumers will only give the whole control of the marketing business in the hands of a few individuals and make them the dictators of the situation and ultimately will be responsible to make the position worse. As for the method of open sale the merchants believe that it is a silly suggestion as their merchandise is neither glod, silver or cotton which are perishable and, therefore, the sale under cover method at present adopted is the only and the best suitable one to the conditions obtaining in this kind of trade. The merchants are absolutely not afraid if the public dives deep into the details of this trade as they are sure that the public will not find any malpractices etc. being adopted by the merchants and the Enquiry Committee itself has not hinted upon even a single case of any such malpractices. The Enquiry Committee has not given a single instance of any grower or farmer having failed to get the price of his produce owing to the unsound financial position of the merchants and 'dalals' in Bombay. While the fact is that the farmers have taken and are taking the utmost advantage of the existence of so many 'dalals' in this city and in almost all cases they are taking advances from many 'dalals' in anticipation of their consigning goods to them and even in spite of this it is not certain the 'dalal' can be sure of getting consignments from these particular farmers that is to say the 'dalals' themselves are in the hands of the farmers and simply remain at the mercy of the growers. It is, therefore, wrong to say that farmers are any way losing. Owing to the great competition among the 'dalals' it is but natural that the highest possible price for the goods of the producers is tried to be secured and at the same time the produce is made available to the public at as cheap a rate as possible. If, therefore, this competition is removed and the whole business is given into the hands of only a few individuals not only the farmers will lose considerably but the consumers also will not get the produce at a cheaper rate as at present.

I hope you will please give prominent publication to the above in your esteemed paper and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Adieu, Kamala Nehru

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—"The age of Chivalry is gone", so wrote Edmund Burke years ago. If he was alive to-day, he might have as well said, that "the days of Christianity are numbered, and Churchianity has usurped its place"! If not, how else can you account for the attitude of this Christian Government, and the utter silence of its Missionary supporters in connection with Jawaharlal's present incarceration? As usual, Rev. Andrews has been an honourable exception, for he urged, without success of course, for the release of the redoubable Pandit. Away from her home, away from her husband, and broken in health, Kamala Nehru proceeds to Switzerland for recuperation and treatment. But she carries with her the best wishes of all India. May she return soon, restored to health and to her dear home with Jawahar and Indira by her side! Adieu, Kamala Nehru!—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

"Vested Interests In Cotton"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—In the letter under the nom-de-plume "Cotton Merchant" which you published in your issue of May 20th I notice two important discrepancies which require correction.

Your correspondent computes the saving in charges arising from the reduction in brokerage on ready cotton to be Re. 1 to Re. 1-4-0 per bale. The average price at which cotton sells on the spot is about Rs. 200 per candy of 2 bales, and a simple calculation will indicate that 1/4 p.c. on this amounts to 4 annas per bale only.

Your correspondent estimates that the reduction in brokerage and the abolition of muccadum allowance has saved the cultivator Rs. 45 lakhs. This is, of course, a grossly exaggerated item. In the first place your correspondent assumes that all arrivals into Bombay (30 lakhs of bales) are subject to brokerage and muccadum allowance. This is not so. At least two-thirds of the arrivals into Bombay represent direct purchases of exporters and mills up-country for export and consumption respectively, so that barely 10 lakhs of bales are likely to incur these charges. On this basis the calculation works out as follows: sewing 8 annas a bale muccadum allowance, plus 1/4 p.c. brokerage equal to 4 annas total saving 12 annas per bale, or, on 10 lakhs of bales. Rs. 7,50,000.

As regards your correspondent's appeal to merchants and mills to adopt a uniform method of charges, I would mention that it is an admitted principle in commerce all over the world that the buyer states his requirements and terms, and that the seller's business is to try and fulfil them. There is nothing irregular in some mills wishing to buy on the old terms, so long as they are prepared to pay the price demanded by the seller. In fact, apart from the question of these particular charges, many buyers in Bombay have special terms of their own to which sellers invariably submit without demur, so long as the former agree, as they naturally do, to adjust the purchase price to a level where it pays the seller to part with his goods.

In conclusion, even the saving of 7 1/2 lakhs is open to question. For, whether the muccadum allowance and the extra 1/4 per cent. brokerage are paid by the buyer or by the seller, they will in any case remain an integral part of the terminal cost of cotton in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

P. N. PHILON.

Bombay,

Mrs. Kamala Nehru

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mrs. Kamala Nehru is sailing to-morrow for reasons of health with her daughter and her husband Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the idol of the nation, remains still clapped up in jail at Naini. The whole nation awaited his release with an eager eye and one cannot imagine how eagerly his wife must have waited for the same. During the seriousness of her prolonged sickness, from which she has not yet completely recovered Punditji was granted few hours' leave every week to be by the side of his ailing wife that too under strict guard. Humanity demands his unconditional release! The whole nation with one voice demanded his immediate release from various platforms, to be by the side of his suffering wife and to look after the necessary medical treatment and other things which a loving husband is morally bound to do in order to bring her out of danger.

We are at a loss to understand how the Government of India fails to see these things in the true perspective. Rumours were afloat that Pundit Jawaharlal would be positively released on the Jubilee Day with other political prisoners as an act of clemency, but Jubilee has come and Jubilee has gone and our beloved leader is still in jail. His continued incarceration will be universally regretted and that too at a time when his wife (sickly) is about to leave the shores of India on medical advice. I really fail to understand how the Government can justify its attitude towards him since he has already served the major portion of his imprisonment.

We one and all know fully well the sacrifice of the Nehru family for the cause of liberty and the nation is grateful to them. Mrs. Nehru has uptil now bravely stood the strain of such a lengthy sickness without the presence of her illustrious husband knowing full well that her husband remains in jail for the sake of the nation. Lastly, I wish her 'bon voyage' and pray for her immediate recovery and trust that the whole nation will join such a prayer without distinction of caste or creed or political differences.—Yours, etc.

V. H. COWLEY.

Bombay, May 22.

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CHILD ART EXHIBITION

Balkan-ji-Bari Children's Gathering At Hyderabad

(From Our Sind Correspondent).

The Children of Hyderabad had a nice and varied Programme at Kundanmal's Girls High School, under the auspices of Hyderabad Branch of Balkanji-Bari. The programme consisted of excursion to Gidu Bunder, Songs, Dances, Music, both Instrumental and Vocal, Poems and Recitations, Sports and Games and a free Cinema show at the Majestic.

On Sunday evening, the Lady Willingdon Playground was full. Songs by Ramanlal, Gulab Shering, Harkishen Daswani, and Dances by Savitri Jiwatram were well received by the audience. Sarojan, a girl of 5 years, sang a very nice song, which she has already sung in a Film, in the making entitled "Bharat-ki-Beti", (Eastern Art Production).

NOVEL EXHIBITION

The chief feature of the show was an Exhibition of Arts and Crafts organised by little children, members of the Bari and children belonging to Municipal Primary Schools. It was a good attempt. The President of Sind Balkanji Bari, Miss Parvati Gidwani said, "It is a good movement and it is for you, the citizens of Hyderabad to co-operate with us in order to make this movement a success and make it so popular, that we might have branches not only in India but outside India.

WANTED BRAVE CITIZENS'

Prof. S. N. Pherwani, the President of the Gathering said, "If you want to have good citizens, work for this movement and make it a success. Care for the training of the child, the Education of the child, the bringing up of the child, and health and body of the child. All this training can be had at Balkanji-Bari. Tell me whether you want your girls to be as bold and brave as German girls or would you prefer Paris Dandies who are engrossed in Fashion, Powder and Perfume? Decide yourselves. You should have brave girls and Ladies to have brave children and thus brave citizens. A. G. Advani presented a Silver Cup for Music and besides other prizes were offered by Hyderabad Balkan-ji-Bari.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Advisory Board Meeting In July

SIMLA, May 22.

The next meeting of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been fixed to take place from the 15th to 20th July. The agenda is being prepared.

It is understood that about a dozen sub-committees have been constituted and that there will also be a meeting of the Standing Committee on rice

SUGAR COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Sugar Committee will be held at Simla on the 1st and 2nd July. The subjects for discussion will include the causes for the fall in the yield of sugarcane in the United Provinces during the current season.—A. P.

GUJERAT SOCIALISTS CONFERENCE

Acharya Narendra Dev As President

AHMEDABAD, May 22.

Acharya Narendra Dev was offered and has accepted the Presidentship of the first Gujarat Congress Socialist Conference to be held here in the third week of June.—United Press.

MR. SASTRI'S HEALTH

BOMBAY, May 22.

A correspondent wires from Tirupur that enquiries are being received from far and near from those anxious to know the state of health of the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar, Since his return from Poona Mr. Sastriar is making satisfactory progress and there is absolutely nothing to be anxious about. As Mr. Sastriar is very weak he has been strongly advised by medical men to take complete rest. He has accordingly cancelled all engagements. There is no foundation for the alarming news about his state of health.—A.P.

JUBILEE FUND

Bombay Tops List Of Collections

SIMLA, May 22.

The total collections to the Jubilee Fund now exceed 77 lakhs, Bombay heading the list with Rs. 12,77,397.—United Press.

SIR SIKANDAR AND RESERVE BANK

LAHORE, May 22.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, who has been here since his recent illness, was X-rayed yesterday by two eminent surgeons including a European specialist.

It is stated that his kidney trouble is almost cured and that an operation (which was at one time considered likely) is no longer necessary. It is expected that he will fully recover shortly and keep up his previously announced programme of proceeding to England about August in connection with his work for the Reserve Bank.

The newspaper reports appearing this morning regarding the possibility of Sir Sikandar resigning from the Reserve Bank in the near future are authoritatively denied.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE OF HOPE

(Continued from page 1).

right into the Proctor Road and the Congress House Lane.

By 5 p.m. every available space was occupied. The lanes held crowds of people who watched Gandhiji and participated in the prayers.

OVATION TO GANDHIJI

A tremendous ovation greeted Mahatma Gandhi who arrived punctually, accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The crowds surged forward to have the "darshan" of their beloved leader who visited the City for the first time after the Congress Session in last October.

MAGIC OF MAHATMA'S APPEAL

Mahatmaji repeatedly asked the people to settle down in a peaceful atmosphere, before they could offer their prayers. The cheerings and ovations slowly died down as in response to the appeal the crowds quietly settled down.

What was a teeming mass of humanity making wildest demonstration three minutes back, was all attention like one man.

WHY HE CAME TO CITY

Before commencing the prayers, Mahatmaji said that he came to Bombay with the only purpose of seeing Mrs. Kamala Nehru. That done, he had nothing else to do. He was requested to address a public meeting at Azad Maidan or elsewhere. That was, however, against his wish and beyond his present energies.

He agreed to lead prayers, at the Congress House. He could not say 'no' to such a request, having been brought up from childhood in prayer and having found out the ennobling influence of prayer.

EFFICACY OF PRAYER

Anyone, Mahatmaji said, who believed in God, would realise the efficacy of prayer. To many, life might have brought disappointment and perhaps despair. To them, he would recommend prayer which would bring peace and tranquillity. Whenever one felt weak in one's heart, prayer brought one strength and hope.

"Call by whatever name you will," Gandhiji declared, "if you offer your prayers to one Supreme Being, you would find hope and strength regaining their place in your soul."

The name of "Ram" the support of the weak, the champion of the oppressed, had brought Gandhiji courage and inspiration many a time.

NO SCOPE FOR DESPAIR

There was no place for despair or disappointment in human life. If ever there were any person who ought to feel despair and disappointment it must be himself, said Gandhiji.

Though he had retired from politics, Gandhiji declared he was not unware of the happenings in the country. But they had not depressed him.

Prayer to him as to any other believer proved more potent than anything else in the world.

He appealed to the audience to settle down peacefully. If they could not listen peacefully to an old man, if they had not acquired that equanimity, India would not get Swaraj even if all of them went to jail.

PATH OF FREEDOM

He exhorted them to get over their inherent weakness. The gates of Swaraj had always remained open. If the people acquired courage to work up their programme, small and light as it was, such as revival of village industries, Khadi propagation, Hindu-Muslim unity and Harijan uplift, they would soon enter the portals of Swaraj.

If Swaraj was taken away from the hands of Indians, it could be again secured through prayer, peace and perseverent striving, concluded Gandhiji.

After prayers, Gandhiji drove to Mrs. Kamala Nehru's residence.

Non-Official Inquiry Into Karachi Firing

SEARCH FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE

Committee's Work Will Start At End Of May

BOMBAY, May 22.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, in an interview to the "Associated Press" of India, stated that the Central Legislature Muslim Association, consisting of Muslim members of the Council of State and the Assembly, decided, when it failed to get the Government to appoint a Commission of Enquiry into the Karachi Firing, to hold an impartial, non-official enquiry, which it is hoped, will be commenced by the end of the month.

SAPRU SAYS 'NO'

"Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan and myself" added the Maulana, "were elected two members of the proposed committee and authorised to arrange details. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who was asked to work on the Committee, agreed to our request not now, owing to the ill-health of his children, he regrets that he cannot do so. A third member with great judicial experience has been found in Mir Maqbool Mahmud ex-Secretary, Chamber of Princes and ex-Chief Justice of Rampur State.

EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMITTEE

"I am in touch with Sind friends including Sheikh Abdul Majid and they are collecting and will lead the evidence. But the Committee will also call upon Government officials and others to give their evidence and, as the enquiry is intended for the sole purpose of eliciting true facts. I have every hope that all Government officials will give us every assistance. In this connection I will be communicating with H. E. the Governor of Bombay shortly after his return from Simla."

SEARCH FOR TRUTH

Questioned as to whether all shades of political opinion, specially Congress and Sind Muslims, will be represented on the Committee, Maulana replied that they wanted an impartial committee of men with open minds who would not in the least mix their politics, in this search for truth and justice. It has also been decided not to include any members from Sind on the Committee and friends in Sind have agreed to this view. But I am in communication to obtain one Hindu and one Parsi member for the enquiry committee which will be able to start work by the end of the month.—A.P.

CIVIC HONOUR TO RAJEN BABU

Jalgaon Municipality To Present Address

JALGAON, May 22.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, will commence the second half of his Maharashtra tour on June 9, when he arrives at Jalgaon from Patna. He will tour East Khandesh districts till the 11th.

Efforts are being made to accord him a fitting reception and to present him with a purse. The Jalgaon Municipality has already decided to present him an address.

It has also been decided to hold a session of the Khandesh Maheshwari Youths' Conference at Jalgaon on the occasion of his visit on June 11, under the presidentship of Mr. Brijlal Biyani.—A.P.

MADRAS HARIJANS FOR POONA PACT

No Faith In Premier's Communal Award

MADRAS, May 22.

In connection with the discussion in the House of Commons on the Poona Pact on 10th May and statements made by some members pleading for its rejection, the All-India Depressed Classess Association, Madras branch has issued a statement declaring that joint electorates with reservation of seats as set forth in the Poona Pact would undoubtedly secure them greater advantages and benefits and greater political power than under the system of separate electorates contained in the Premier's Communal Award.—A.P.

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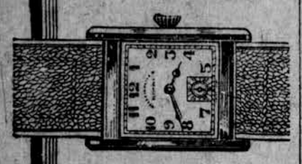

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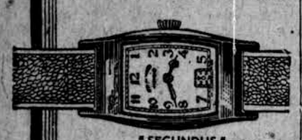

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Small bottle sent V.P.P. Re. 1|10, large bottle V.P.P. Rs. 3|-.

FIREARMS DUMPED IN SEA

Guns Confiscated By Military

A cargo of sixhundred rifles and revolvers surrendered to the police by Newcastle householders are the latest batch to be destroyed in the nationwide campaign against the private ownership of arms.

They were taken outside the threemile limit and dumped into the sea.

Finds of large calibre were a Vickers machine-gun found in a garage, and a small anti-aircraft gun. They were handed to the military authorities.

Indian Women's University

RESULTS OF ANNUAL EXAMS.

The following are the Results of the Entrance and the S S C Examinations 1935:—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Two hundred and sixteen candidates appeared for this examination out of whom 103 passed: 20 in Second Class, 38 in Third Class, and 45 in Not Class.

The results of Banoo Ankleshwaria, Bharawada Babibehn are withheld.

The following names are arranged according to merit:—

Second Class:—Datar Shanta; Dixit Kamal; Rege Tara; Joshi Kanta; Advani Gomi; Jagtiani Devi; Mirchandani Sundri; Korde Shanta; Bhandarkar Manjula; Shah Savita; Utamchandani Devi; Lakadawala Nirmala; Mahajani Champu; Munshi Mrudula Gore Ambu; Deshmukh Vimal; Kirane Lilavati; Marathe Sharayu; Khot Hira; Baokar Manjula.

Third Class:—Desai Jayalakshmi; Joginapalli Radhabai; Desai Shanti; Nayak Rajvibai Patgawkar Mohana; Parekh Kantaben; Rege Gulab; Majmundar Sumukhi; Samtani Lachmi; Joshi Sindhu; Karandikar Kalindi; Joshi Susheela; Phatak Pramila Kapadia Khorshed; Rege Sushila; Shukla Subhadra; Parekh Surya; Nafday Shanta; Paranjpe Kusum; Gadgil Godu; Sathe Vimal; Shroff Nirmala Desai Chandrakanta; Wadke Keshar; Mahajan Indu; Gogte Krishna; Clerk Indumati; Barve Indu; Dave Hansa; Commodore Mahamati. Patankar Bali; Munje Kamal; Ramchandani Bhagwanti Ranade Suman; Amte Durga; Doctor Sarala; Mamtora Maniben.

Not Class:—Divekar Kamal; Kirloskar Saraswati; Kaushik Sushiladevi; Mahadevia Sharda; Nanavati Sushila B; Patel Shanta; Pathak Lilavati Shah Subhadra; Doshi Taramati; Anjaria Vatsala; Desai Sudha; Joshi Rewagauri; Khote Vimala. Patel Shanta; Parekh Kashiben; Shah Dhiriben; Shah Kanta Mehta Kusum; Mody Tarika; Pandit Devi; Pitale Premala; Shende Gangu; Dhavaleshwar Kamalavathi; Naidu P. Lalithadevi; Lalwani Janki; Mahatany Kala Dave Prabhavati; Acharya Nirmala; Kirpalani Jamni, Malik Janki; Patel Kamala, Gokhale Pramila; Hatwalne Kusum; Kashikar Kusum; Kolto Yamu Kothe Kamal; Pandharipande Godu; Paranjpe Narmada; Desai Nirmala; Deodhar Ambu; Patil Shamatai; Ananda Ishwari; Majmundar Shantila; Mehta Vidula Datar Narmada; Khare Manu; Ranade Yamu; Mehta Bhamini; Raje Kumud; Komandur Janki Devi; Chandiramni Ruki; Mirchandani Devi; Mirchandani Lachmi Gidwani Kishni; Shamdasani Guli; Buit Shanta; Lalwani Devi.

The following candidates passed the S. S. C. Examination only:—Lawate Indu; Prabhune Shanta; Bhatt Kundan; Kavishwar Virbala; Nanavati Sushila C; Patel Nandbala; Patwari Suryabala; Shah Shanta Shah Sharda; Vyas Vidyagauri; Badheka Gangaben; Bhagwat Shantaben; Chaturvedi Sumangauri; Advani Toli; Khanolkar Tara; Pande Manorama; Paradkar Pramila Pathak Kastur K; Sheth Surajben; Doshi Devakuvar; Ogale Durga; Thaker Kanta, Shahani Bhagwanti; Natu Bali; Varadpande Sushila.

The results of Nanavati Shrimati and Bhatt Jasumati are withheld.

AWARD OF PRIZES

Gadkari Memorial Marathi Prize awarded to Shanta Datar (R. No. 5) of the Mahilashram High School, Hingne.

Satyabhamabai Ranade Domestic Science Medal to Sharayu Marathe of the S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Poona.

F. Y. A. EXAM. RESULTS.

Hundred and seven candidates appeared for this examination, 75 candidates passed: 18 in Second Class, 47 in Third Class, and 10 in Not Class.

The following names are arranged according to merits:—

Second Class:—Parulekar Gangu; Vadlakonda Indira Devi, Saptarshi Sulochana; Asar Mohini Amin Bhakti; Ghorpade Venutai; Govankar Venu; Kusumgar Sushila; Pathak Lalita; Gunaji Indumati; Gupte Kusum; Bhatt Sharada; Shirgaonkar Durga; Manibu Kashibai; Jhaveri Chandrakanta; Paranjpe Shanta; Parmekar Sumati; Limaye Thaku; Desai Vimala.

Third Class:—Rambha Bhatt; Joshi Suman; Dandekar Tara; Sheth Labhu; Gandhi Rambhagauri; Desai Hasmukh; Gole Malati; Pathak Vidya; Trivedi Nalini; Dani Mangala; Kusumgar Padmavati; Baxi Harvidya; Fadia Shanta; Bakshi Vasumati; Sabnis Vimala; Joshi Shakuntala; Thadani Ruki; Parikh Chandrakanta; Randive Vimal; Khadakikar Sushila; Doshi Lilavati; Bhatt Suman; Shivdasani Kishni; Hatwalne Susheel; Taduri Premlatha Devi; Manjrekar Hira; Dixit Rameshbala; Sahasrabudhe Vatsala; Jayavant Kamalini; Bhuskute Narmada; Vakil Kanta; Primlani Sati; Bhatt Chandra; Raval Tara; Gupte Taramati; Tambat Pramodini; Vaidya Sumati; Marathe Sushila; Gidvani Hardevi; Rajwade Shakuntala; Deodhar Kamal; Munsif Kalindi; Behere Sumati; Gupte Malati; Palande Kamal; Punekar Yamu.

Not Class:—Chitale Sushila; Kharkar Leela; Tulpule Yamu; Athavale Kamala; Thakore Virbala; Ambegaokar Vatsala; Bhokri Narmada; Mehta Virbala P; Munshi Mrudula; Makhijani Devi; Gupte Shanta; Shah Indumati; Bagwe Indira; Chandiramani; Kishna; Punwani Parpati.

SECOND YEAR ARTS

Seventy-two candidates appeared for this examination out of whom 58 passed; 1 in the First Class, 13 in the Second Class, 33 in Third Class and 11 in Not Class.

The following names are arranged according to merit:—

First Class:—Bhatavadekar Gargi.

Second Class:—Oza Shreedevi; Kasargod Shashikala; Deuskar Yamu; Jhangiani Radhi; Thanawala Malati; Shroff Dhanavidya; Pandit Taraben; Chiplunkar Kusum; Soparkar Vimala; Raste Ambu; Mehta Kanta; Dixit Shanta; Pingale Leela.

Third Class:—Kher Sushila; Patel Dharmishta; Kanitkar Usha; Adarkar Sulabha; Naide Kusum; Bhise Kamala; Kher Yamuna; Navare Shakuntala; Chitale Susheela; Parekh Manahar; Mehta Vilasika; Mehta Hira; Paralikar Vimala; Limaye Tara; Malandkar Tara; Thorat Kamala; Patwardhan Kamala; Shah Kamala; Joshi Pramila; Bhave Pramila; Khanchandani Devi, Deo Vimal; Agate Sushila; Desai Ashrumati; Doctor Sulochana; Thakore Virbala; Modi Saguna; Kanvinde Sona; Sardesai Vimal; Samartha Chandraprabha; Shivdasani Navnidh; Harkhanis Indira; Mehta Virbala P.

Not Class:—Manohar Kamal; Marathe Vimal; Potnis Indira; Tilak Sumati; Tulpule Yamu; Vidwans Indumati; Mehta Mangala; Pawar Godu; Shah Kapila; Zaveri Shrimati; Kutmutia Amrit; Narmada Bhokri.

Makhijani Devi passed in the Third Class in the Second Year Examination in Arts last year. Her result was withheld as she had failed in the F. Y. A.

NEW GRADUATES.

Sixty-five candidates appeared for this examination, out of whom 41 passed; 10 in Second Class, 24 in Third Class and 7 in Not Class.

Second Class:—Marathey Sanjeevani; Parekh Chanduben; Shah Kanchanben; Parekh Kamuben; Shahani Jamna; Shah Champalaxmi; Vadgaonkar Gulab; Joshi Shashikala; Trivedi Savitri; Mehta Urmila.

Third Class:—Zaveri Shrimati S.; Parekh Bakagauri; Deshmukh Chhabu; Pai Shalini; Dighe Kamal; Mehta Mangala; Jainabadkar Saguna; Pendse Taramati; Gupte Indumati; Patel Yeshoda; Kirpalani Ruki; Majmundar Sharadhkanta; Munshi Nivedita; Vaswani Ganga; Jagtiani Isar; Mehta Sumati; Joshi Anasuya; Shah Kapila; Amin Shantaben; Tilak Sumati; Sane Indumati; Parikh Shanta, Advani Popti; Soste Indumati.

Not Class:—Bhat Venu; Lele Shanta; Mehta Khushvanti; Vakil Nirmala; Zaveri Sumitra; Pathak Sulochana; Barve Mathu; Marathe Vimal; Engineer Chandrika; Modi Sulochana; Mody Yeshoda; Kelkar Kamal; Pawar Godu; Malkani Ruki.

Kamal Manohar passed in the Third Class (1934). Her result was withheld as she had failed in the F. Y. A.

AWARD OF PRIZES

Chancellor's Prize awarded to Sanjivani Marathey, S. N. D. T. College for Women, Poona.

Lokamanya Tilak Marathi Prize to Sanjivani Marathey, S. N. D. T. College for Women, Poona.

Psychology Prize to Anasuya Joshi, S. N. D. T. College for Women, Poona.

N. G. Deshpande English Prize to Gulab Vadgaonkar, Mahila Pathshala, Baroda.

B. T. Dravad Sanskrit Prize to Chhabu Deshmukh, S. N. D. T. College for Women, Bombay.

Soubhagyavati Banubai Vishwanath Salvekar Domestic Science Prize for the F. Y. A. to Thaku Limaye, S. N. D. T. College for Women, Poona.

SUIT AGAINST LABOUR PAPER

"Railway Herald" Defamation Case Postponed Owing To Accused's Absence

BULSAR, May 21.

The hearing of the "Railway Herald Defamation Case which was filed by Dr. Pardiwalla, a medical officer of the B.B. & C.I. Ry. company against Messrs. Jhabwalla, Menon and Marshall, the editor, joint-editor and publisher of the Railway Herald respectively, in the court of the First Class Magistrate at Bulsar and which was adjourned 'sine die' owing to the ill health of the First Class Magistrate, and transferred to the court of Mr Ekram, the First Class Sub-divisional Magistrate, Surat District came up for hearing on May 20.

Messrs. Patel and Pardiwalla appeared for the complainant and Mr. Janardan B. Desai, Advocate, appeared for all the accused.

Mr. Janardan B. Desai orally applied for an adjournment of the case stating that the third accused, Mr. Marshall must not have duly received the information of the hearing of the case as according to his information Mr. Marshall was out of Bombay. On referring to the record the Magistrate found that the returns of the summons were not received.

EXEMPTION SUGGESTED

Mr. Pardiwalla one of the pleaders for the complainant suggested that the case might be proceeded with even in the absence of the accused if Mr. Janardan B. Desai were to put in an application for exemption to which Mr. Janardan B. Desai, replied that he had no instructions from the accused to put in such an application as that.

Mr. Patel, another pleader for the complainant made a request to the Court to issue a notice on the surety of accused No. 3 to produce him on the next adjournment.

Mr. Janardan B. Desai opposed the same stating that the summons might not have been duly served upon the accused and the service of notice for surety on the third accused who is an ordinary railway employee, would certainly terrify him.

The court suggested to the defence advocate Mr. Janardan Desai, that he should send beforehand an information not to be terrified.

A notice was thereupon issued on the surety of Mr. Marshall the third accused, and the case was adjourned to June 12 to be heard at Surat Castle.

As there was not sufficient number of chairs all except the complainant and his pleaders of the complainant had either to sit down on floor or to keep standing.

RELIEF GRAIN SHOPS TO CONTINUE

Gujarat Congress Committee's Decision

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday at Broach, condolence resolutions were passed on the deaths of Mr. Mohanlal Pandya and Mr. Viramji, Congress workers.

The Committee also decided to continue the three cheap grain shops opened by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee in three villages for the relief of the frost-stricken farmers, as the committee thought that the farmers had taken good advantage of these shops, and they appealed to G.P.C.C. to continue them. —United Press.

CONGRESS & REFORMS

(Continued from page 6.)

be provoked by the propaganda of the Government as well as other parties in the country, viz., whether the Congress members if returned in a majority will form the Government in a Province. It will be wrong to overestimate the time at your disposal and to underestimate the work before Congressmen, the hostile forces of the Government and the propaganda of non-Congress parties in the country. The principal leaders of the Congress must arrive at definite decisions and cannot afford to put them off indefinitely. Procrastination will undermine their leadership and even the influence of the Congress.

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Govt. Of India Buried Within Their Own Shell

IMPRESSIONS OF AN M. L. A.

(By An M. L. A.)

You want my impressions of the last session. I wish there were more of debating talent and wider knowledge of public affairs in the non-official ranks. Otherwise the Opposition is strong, its heart is sound and its attitude generally correct. I must confess that I have returned with a very uncomplimentary opinion of the Government of the day. I will be really relieved if further experience enables me to revise my present notions. They are still in a fluid state. The Government seemed to me to be utterly lacking in parliamentary sense. I wonder if it ever strikes them that there can be two sides to the shield and that it is possible that a question may admit of an aspect different from their own. Parliamentary Government calls for inexhaustible patience, unbounded tolerance and imperturbable temper in the occupants of the Treasury Benches. They are awfully lacking in these characteristics. Arguments and appeal to reason are certainly not their forte. They do not even make an attempt to convince the non-officials in the House. They will simply ignore what they cannot tackle. Some of their figures and conclusions were challenged as being inaccurate and misleading in the Railway as well as the General Budget, but they did not meet the charge and did not offer even a plausible explanation. They did not shrink from importing unnecessary heat or ugly epithets. None of them is brilliant or even painstaking. Sometimes they are puerile. "I will hit back if you hit me." "I will speak for two hours if you say that I have no right to speak." "I was not allowed to speak a second time, but he is standing for the third." One cannot forget the reckless series of mis-statement made one after another regarding the Indo-Burman Financial Tribunal. Their speeches in the Assembly seem to be directed towards propaganda and they seem to be thinking more of the people outside than of the members in front. Their presentation is not usually fair and I have often noticed a tendency to sidetrack the debate leaving the vital issue untouched. In 1924 the Swarajist Party entered the Legislatures on the avowed plan of wholesale obstruction, but Government strove its utmost to meet their wishes to the extent possible and tried to impress them with their responsive and responsible attitude. In the last session we adopted a uniform course of discrimination examining every question on its merits but the Government have openly declared that they are irresponsible and will continue to be arbitrary and irresponsive. Imitation is the best form of tribute. The Government have accepted the policy of "Non-co-operation" and are now pleading for a "change of heart" in us. How very queer? with what little wisdom is the world really governed! Just imagine the Leader of the House quoting Mr. Chintamani's son in his support and Sir James Grigg relying on anonymous reviews of obscure books to fortify his position. His best authority on Russia was Boris Brutzkus a Russian emigre who "has been absent from Russia for more than twelve not uneventful years. Dalton's review of the book interesting. Brutzkus' views about the present government in Russia are entitled to as much weight as Raja Mahendra Pratap's or Krishnavarma's about the British administration of India. Yet even Brutzkus dare not denounce the first or the second Five Year Plan, and that alone was the vital and pertinent question at the time. Differences of political opinion between the Government and the Opposition parties even when they belong to the same country such as the present Conservative (or the so-called Nationalists) and the Labourites in England, are inevitable. But I really cannot understand why any Government should be petty, petulent or perverse. The Government of India occupies a pitiable position of isolated eminence to-day. It is buried within its own shell and has no live contact with the people of this country. On the other hand the Secretary of State has a powerful and masterful personality and he has presumably little time to think of the Government of India's opinions if he is still conscious of their existence about which I am not sure.

Crawford Murder Case Appeal Rejected

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

Justice Harries and Collister of the Allahabad High Court rejected this morning the appeal of Shah Muhammad, Khidmatgar of Mr. Crawford, Superintendent of Police, Mirzapur, who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge for shooting his master while they were camping out in the jungle during Christmas week, and confirmed the death sentence, finding the charge fully proved.—A.P.

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON CLOSING PRICE UNCHANGED

Absence Of Government Support

SLIGHTLY EASY TREND IN CROSS RATES

Grains Steady But Metals And Rubber Better

BOMBAY, May 22.

On Wednesday, cross-rates ruled slightly easy in the absence of support.

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES STEADY

New York cotton prices declined sharply owing to the lack of Government support. Prices improved later and closed unchanged at 12.04.

GOLD AND SILVER FIRM

London gold and silver ruled firm.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED UNCHANGED

Wheat ruled steady but linseed was unchanged. Metals and rubber were better.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES MO RE ACTIVE

There was small business in the London Stock Exchange although Herr Hitler's speech was considered to be encouraging. Giltedged Securities were more active.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(July 1935.)

New York, May 22.	
Previous closing	12.04
To-day's opening	12.04
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	12.04
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(July 1935.)

Liverpool, May 22.	
Previous closing	6.51
To-day's opening	6.52
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing	6.49
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July|August Rs. 238-0

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York May 22.

Cotton was quiet and featureless owing to the lack of Government support with traders awaiting developments from Washington. Prices eased on liquidation prompted by improved weather reports. The revised final estimate of productions was placed at 9,636,000 bales while acreage picked was 26,987,000 acres.

Trading in July commenced at 12.04 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing. Operators worked at the oar to keep the prices at this level but prices declined sharply to 11.90 as support was lacking from Government. Nevertheless slightly improved Wall Street advices pushed up the prices to 11.93 but the sentiment was not cheerful.

The New York cotton market finally closed unchanged at 12.04.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 22.

The following were the opening ranges.

July (12.00|12.00) 12.04|12.04
October (11.80|11.80) 11.78|11.78
December (11.86|11.85) 11.79|11.79

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 22.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (6.61) 6.65
Americah July (6.50) 6.52
Egyptian May (8.14) 8.15
Egyptian July (8.12) 8.12.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 22.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 81-13, 81-13, and 82. After fixing of London silver the market sharply advanced to Rs. 82-3, 32-3 and 82-14 but news that business was done in London at fixing rates pushed back the prices to Rs. 81-8, 81-8 and 82-2, which were the closing prices.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35-2, 35-3-6 and 35-5. Enquiry from Banks' information of easy pound sterling and steady exchanges caused prices to rise to 35-5, 35-6-6 and 35-8. Later on slightly weak exchanges prices declined slightly and closed quiet at Rs. 35-3-6, 35-5 and 35-6-6.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 22.	
Previous closing	4.90-7|8
To-day's opening	4.90-3|8
To-day's closing	4.91-3|8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 22.	
Previous closing	4.90-15|16
To-day's opening	4.91
To-day's closing	4.90-7|8
Difference	—.00-1|16

FRANC RATE

London, May 22.	
Previous closing	74.60
To-day's opening	74.59
To-day's closing	74.59
Difference	—.01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 22.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling-dollar quoted at 4.91. Later the rate eased slightly and moved undecidedly around 4.90-7|16.

The sterling-dollar cross-rate closed at 4.90-7|8.

Franc opened at 74.59 and eased to 74.46 on poor demand.

The sterling-franc cross-rate closed at 74.59.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 22.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
	London, May 22.	
Forward	33-3|4d.	34-11|16d.
Spot	33-15|16d.	34-15|16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 22.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-5) £7-1-11½

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 22.

3 months (5|8 p.c. to 5|8 p.c.) 5|8 p.c. to 5|8 p.c.
4 months (9|16 to 5|8 p.c.) 9|16 to 5|8 p.c.
6 months (5|8 to 11|16 p.c.) 5|8 to 11|16 p.c.

CROSS RATES.

London, May 22. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5|32) 1-6 1|8.
Paris on Bombay (5.64 5|8) 5.62 1|8.
New York on Bombay (37.18) 37.18
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3|4) 0.93
London on Shanghai (1-8 3|8) 1-8 1|8
London on Milan (59.78) 59.59
London on Kobe (1-2 3|32) 1-2 3|32.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 22.

General Motors (dol. 31 7|8) dol. 32 3|8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 16 1|2) dol. 17 3|8
U. S. Steel Common (dol. 34 3|8) dol. 34 1|4
U. S. Steel Preferehce (dol. 88) dol. 90

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 22.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 63-1|4, October 65-1|2 and December 66-5|8. The market was active and fair amount of business was transacted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 22.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.89-1|2. The market was quiet in the absence of any important transactions.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 22.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1|2 buyers, £228 3|4 sellers. Steady). £229 1|4 buyers £229 3|4 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£14 1|16 buyers, £14 3|16 sellers. Steady) £14 7|16 buyers. No sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£37 to £37 1|2) £37 to £37 3|4

Glasgow (£70) £70.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3|4) 0-9 3|4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-10 1|2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-11 1|4

JUTE.

Copper May|June (£19 7|8 paid and value) £20 3|8 sellers.

Dunlop June (£22 1|2 sellers) £22 1|2.

Lightning July (£20 1|2 sellers) £20 1|2.

RUBBER.

Spot (5 15|16) 6 paid and buyers.

Forward (6 3|8) 6 5|16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12 3|16 sellers) £12 3|16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta May-June (£11 11|16 sellers) £11 11|16 sellers

Linseed La Plata (£9 9|16 sellers) £9 9|16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal (£15 1|4 sellers) £15 1|4 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 22.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	6	3
Linseed September	7	0	0

The tone was quiet.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
September Delivery

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association):

Bombay, May 22.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6	15	6
Rates at 12 noon	6	15	3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7	0	0
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	7	0	0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	7	0	3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	7	0	3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	7	0	0

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, May 22.

Despite good selection competition was less keen owing to smaller Russian demand.

Greasy inferior to superior lower (0-6) 0-4 1|2.

Greasy inferior to superior higher (1-5) 1-4 1|2.

Scored inferior to superior lower (0-10) 0-8.

Scoured inferior to superior higher (2-6 1|2) 1-11.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 22.

Broach July|August moved between Rs. 238-12 and Rs. 237-12 at night. The rate at 10-25 p.m. was Rs. 237-12 with New York futures about 10 points down.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 22.		
Wheat	28,398	cwts.
Linseed	15,623	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	546	,,
Gingellyseed	131	,,
Poppyseed	427	,,
Groundnuts	6,100	,,
Castorseed	8,553	,,
Rice	10,584	,,
Myrabollams	2,467	,,
Cottonseed	20,460	,,
Mowraseed	41	,,
Gram	3,729	,,
Joowar	2,262	,,
Maize	214	,,
Barley	68	,,
Bajree	2,216	,,
Coal	4,441	tons

Business Quiet After Early Rally On Stock Exchange

OPERATORS AWAIT OUTCOME OF DEFENCE DEBATE IN COMMONS

Rubber, Lead And Silver Firm

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 22.

On the Stock Exchange Hitler's speech created better sentiment but after early rally business quietened down most operators preferring to await the outcome of the defence debate in the Commons. Giltedged Securities were very firm whilst industrials were helped by optimistic reference by Mr. Chamberlain to the domestic trade.

In commodities, rubber was firmer in sympathy with New York and American buying.

London lead advanced on good consumptive and speculative demand.

Silver rose sharply on good eastern support.

Wall Street opened quietly firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 22.

The 3 1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 1|2.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, May 14, £98 1|4.
Wednesday May 15, £98 1|4.
Thursday, May 16, £99.
Friday, May 17, £98 1|2.
Monday May 20, £98
Tuesday, May 21, £98.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 22. 3-30 p.m.

As Herr Hitler's speech was considered encouraging and will contribute to clear up European political atmosphere there was cheerful disposition but business was only moderate. Giltedgeds were better. British Industrials in general were firmer. Oil shares were firm and fairly active.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£89 3|8) £89 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent Government Loan (£108 5|8) £108 7|8
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£114 1|4) £114 1|4.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1|8) £118 1|8
3 1|2 per cent War Loans (£106 5|8) £106 3|4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 3|8) £116 1|2.

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (27-1 1|2) 27-1 1|2.
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 7|8) 4 7|8.
Hydro Electric (dol. 3 7|8) dol. 3 7|8
Musical Industries (27-3) 27-9
Princhin Johnson (42-7 1|2) 42-7 1|2.
Imperial Chemical (35-0) 35-0.
Imperial Chemical Ord. (8-6) 8-6.
Woolsworth New Ford (111-4 1|2) 111-4 1|2
Realisation 1930 (£83) £84 1|2
Dunlop Rubber (42-10 1|2) 42-10 1|2.
University Ordinary (29-0) 29-0
Ford Motors (32-7 1|2) 32-7 1|2
Cable and Wireless (6 1|4) 6 1|4.
British American Tobacco (125-0) 125-0.
Camera A. (£8) £8.
Imperial Tobacco Ord. (138-1 1|2) 138-9
P & O S N Co. Dfd. (17-4 1|2) 17-4 1|2.
Distillers (93-6) 93-6.
Bred and Dyers (7-3) 7-3.
British Celanese (11-0) 11-0
J & P Coates Ordinary (65-0) 65-0.
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-9)
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-0) 6-0
Western Ltd. Ordinary (13-1 1|2) 13-1 1|2.
Inter. Nickels (29 1|4) 29 1|4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1|2) 5-7 1|2.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109 1|2) £109 1|2.

B. C. PAL'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED

CALCUTTA, May 22.

"Sjt. Bepin Chandra Pal was a man of extraordinary genius, the like of whom comes once in a century" said Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, presiding over a public meeting held at the Albert Hall under the auspices of the Indian Journalists' Association this evening when Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mayor of Calcutta, unveiled the portrait of the illustrious deceased.—United Press.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 22. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£88 1|2) £89
3 1|2 per cent Indian (£98) £98.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£113 1|2) £113 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent 1958|68 (£117) £117.
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1|2) £108 1|2.
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1|2 Ex. Div.) £115 1|2
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1|2) £105 1|2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111 1|2) £111 1|2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-6) 18-3
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (33-1 1|2) 33-1 1|2.

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£14 1|2) £14 1|2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-9) 23-0
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (31-0) 31-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-3) 56-3.
Burma Corporation (10-1 1|2) 10-1 1|2.
Rio Tintos (18 1|4) £18
East Rand Proprietary)51-6) 51-6.
Rand Mines (161-3) 160-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (45-0) 46-3
Anglo Dutch (60-0) 59-4 1|2
Burma Oil (76-3) 76-10 1|2
Mexican Eagle 5-6) 5-1 1|2
Shell Transport 69-4 1|2) 70-7 1|2.
Royal Dutch (24 3|4) 25 3|8.

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£49 1|4) £48 3|4
L M Ford (£18) £17 5|8
L N E R Defd (£6 1|8) £5 7|8
Southern Dutch (£24) £23 1|2
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1|2) £135 1|2.
London Board G Stock (£100 1|2) £100 1|4

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (272-6) 272-6
Goddar New (215-0) 216-3
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub. Nigel (271-3) 272-6
Union Corporation (160-0) 160-0
Spring Mines Split share (45-0) 45-7 1|2.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 22.

F.P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 21-5-35	4239000	7299000
Receipts Yesterday 21-5-35	3000	9000
Exports to date 21-5-35	4260000	6823000
Stock at Ports 17-3-35	1822000	2895000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-5-35	343000	1384000
Stock at Liverpool 17-5-35	705000	1031000
Visible Supply 17-5-35	4496000	6411000
Quantity in Sight 17-5-35	7676000	11500000
Quantity out of sight 17-5-35	8498000	11642000

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, May 22.

S.S. Gurna, Capt. R R Marsh, (Agents M M & Co.) from Calcutta via Coast Ports.

S.S. Elysia, Capt. F H Henderson, (Agents Graham's Trading Co. Ltd.) from Bhavnagar via Karachi.

S.S. Jalapalaka, Capt. J V Griffiths, (Agents Scindia Steam N Co. Ltd.) from Rangoon via Coast Ports.

S.S. Conte Verde, Capt. G. Manri, (Agents Lloyd Triestino) from Triest via Port Said.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, May 22.

S.S. Gurna, Capt. R R March, (Agents M M & Co.) for Karachi via Bhavnagar.

S.S. Conte Verde, Capt. G. Camelli, (Agents Lloyd Triestino), for Shanghai via Colombo.

S.S. Kepwick Hall, Capt. E J Harris, (Agents Killick Nixon & Co.), for Calcutta.

S.S. Trantia, Capt. J. B. Calthness, (Agents Graham's Trading Co. Ltd.) for Liverpool via Bhavnagar.

S.S. Gazana, Capt. C. L. Hazeldin, (Agents M M & Co.) for Colombo.

S.S. Conte Rosso, Capt. M Verbo, (Agents Lloyd Triestino) for Triest via Suez.

LOADING

Bombay, May 22.

S.S. Barpeta for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Ume Maru for China, Japan Ports via Singapore.

S.S. Ranee for Rangoon.

S.S. Rahmani for Calcutta.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Firm And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, May 22.

JUTES: A steadier feeling ruled in this section and transactions are reported to be on a moderate scale.

COALS kept firm and good business was recorded.

TEAS:—Unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS: Among engineering Burn & Co. ordy. kept fairly steady while among others Burma Corporations and Spencer and Company preferences were in good request.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:—Three and half per cent G. P. notes shewed a firmer tendency to-day due to good speculative buying.

The following were the closing quotations:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:—3-1|2 per cent Paper 94|14; Loan 1947-50 102|8; 4 per cent Loan 1960|70 107|2 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 117|7; 5-1|2 per cent Loan 1938|40 108|8; 6-1|2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 101|9.

BANKS:—Reserve Bank 120.

RAILWAYS—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 93; Sara Serajganj 95.

COTTONS:—Cawnpore Textiles 2|10; New Victoria Ordy. 1|8.

COALS:—Amalgamated 25|8; Equitable 40|4; Hurriladih 19|2; Pench Valley 59; Rewa Coalfields 15|12; South Karanpura 5|8; West Jamuria 13|4.

JUTES:—Agarpara ordy. 28|12; Anglo-India 499|8; Belevedere ord. 397 small lot; Pref. 147; Caledonian pref. 147; Clive 32 ex div; Cheviot pref 144|8; Fort Gloster 595 small lot; Howrah 57|12; Hukumchand pref. 114; Kamarhatty 583; Lansdowne 173 ex div; small lot; Megna 37; Naihati 427|8 ex div; National 25|10; New Central pref. 146; Presidency 5|8; Reliance 75|8; Waverley pref. 76.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corporation 7; Burn & Co. ordy 302; 7 per cent pref 130; Indian Iron and Steel 7|12; Marshalls & Sons 1|6; B I. Corpn. ordy 3|8; Pref. 140|8; Spencer & Co. pref 12|6 small lots; Titaghur Paper ordy. 22|8; Pref. 100 paid up 161|3; Basti Sugar 209! Buland 12; Carew & Co. 20|8; Cawnpore 34|10 small lots; Rohtas 11|12.

TEA:—Rajnagar 4|.7

EUROPEANS JOIN CONGRESS GROUPS

Keen Contest For Standing Committees In Calcutta Corporation

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Keen voting, not on recognised party lines, marked the proceedings of the Calcutta Corporation to-day when it met to constitute different Standing Committees for the current year. A division was called over the question of the personnel of each Committee.

The special feature of to-day's voting was that for the first time in the Corporation's annals the nominated and European groups broke away from each other and allied themselves with the two sections of the Congress Councillors.—United Press.

BAY MONSOON FAIRLY ACTIVE

Thunder-Showers Occur In Bengal

POONA, May 22.

Bay monsoon has been fairly active south of Lat. 10 deg. North and nearly general rain with locally heavy falls is reported from Tenasserim. Thundershowers have also occurred locally in the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir and at a few stations in north Punjab, Bengal, Assam and upper Burma.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—

Amherst five inches, Victoria Point three, Murgui, Rangoon two, Tavoy one, Mandalay quarter, Jalpaiguri one and half, Srinagar Parachinar half, Peshawar Murree quarter.

Forecast:—

Widespread rain with locally heavy falls will continue in Tenasserim. Thundershowers will also occur locally in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Kashmir.

Earthquake Report:—

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,060 miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at 9-57 a.m. on Tuesday, May 21.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-5-35:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.2 degrees (normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.8 degrees (.04 below normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N-N-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 136 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 103, 2.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-5-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. (Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT

M.L.A's Evidence Before Patkar Commission

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, May 22.

The cross-examination of Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, M.L.A., was concluded to-day, when hearing was resumed this morning before the Patkar Commission of the election petition filed by Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee against Mr. Ahmed's election to the Assembly from the Central Division, Mahomedan Constituency.

Replying to further questions by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, counsel for the petitioner, witness stated that he had learnt of the real date of his birth from his father when he gave it to Lackeria Shet for the first time. Till then, he did not know of it. He further stated that he first knew of the wrong date entered on school and college rolls, when he received that letter from the Governor-General.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT

Coming to the question of income-tax assessment, witness stated that he was assessed for an income of Rs. 1,386 out of which Rs. 349 came from property and the rest Rs. 1,037 from his share of profits of the firm. Witness denied the suggestion that he invited assessment of income tax with a view to get the necessary qualification for being nominated to Assembly election. Witness admitted that this was probably the first time that he was assessed income tax.

The cross-examination of Mr. Ahmed brought the preliminary issues of age and income tax assessment to a close.

Mr. Velinkar then opened his case on the allegations made by petitioner against respondent Mr. Ahmed of use of corrupt practices in the elections. Mr. Velinkar had not finished when Court rose for the day.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 21.

Messrs. Batliwalla and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	4
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	64
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	48
Columbia Gas	6 3/4
American Tel. and Tel.	120
Western Union Telg.	31 1/4
Chesapeak eand Ohio	43
New York Central	16 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	11
National Distillers	26
United States Steel	34 1/2
American Smelting	46
Noranda Mines	42
Int. Nickel of Canada	28 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	17 1/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	58
International Harvester	43
General Motor	32
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	26
St. Oil of N. J.	48
Socony	15 1/4
Chase Bank	21 1/4
National City Bank	20 1/4
National Dairy	15

Total business 1 1/4 million

While selective, market holds steady.

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

July 131 at Cross Rate 4.90 7/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 233—Liverpool July 6.53 Rs. 45 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1936 223/4—Liverpool May 1936 6.26 Rs. 49 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Borach J/A. 239—New York July 12.04 Rs. 33 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.90 7/8.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1936 223/4—New York March 11.90 Rs. 38 at Cross Rate 4.90 7/8.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, May 20

Ryam	8 14 0
Champaran	8 13 0
Samastipur	8 11 0
Japaha	8 11 0
Lohat Siding	8 11 0
Motihari	8 10 0
Chanpatiya	8 6 6
Narkatiya	8 9 0
Marhowrah	8 15 0
Pachrukhi	8 14 0
Pertabpur	8 13 6
New Savan	8 8 0
Gaureepur	8 11 0
Sarayan	8 12 0
Sasamosa	8 8 0
Ghughly	8 8 6
Pharenda	8 9 0
Walterganj	8 10 0
Munderwa 7	8 14 0
Munderwa 5	8 13 0
Munderwa 3	8 12 0
Basti	8 14 0
Ram Kola	8 4 0
Ram Khetan	8 10 0
Luxmiganj	8 10 0
Padrauna	8 8 6
Padrauna Local	8 6 0
Pipraich	8 9 0
Diamond	8 10 0
Siswa Bazar	8 8 0
Nawabganj	8 12 0
Pursa	8 8 0
Sidholia	8 9 0
Majholia	8 8 0
Bhatni	8 12 0
Savan (Indian)	8 7 0
Bhavnan	8 14 0
Burwal	8 15 0
Jarwal Road	8 12 0
Lucknow	9 2 0
Balrampur	8 12 0
Khadda	8 8 0
Reega	8 8 0
Barhani	8 14 0
Biswan	8 12 0
Sakhari	8 12 0
Semapur	9 1 0
Harinagar	8 9 0
Motipore	9 2 0
Khatkuiyan	8 7 6
Sitalpur	8 13 0
Captainganj	8 10 0
Hathua	8 6 0
Sagauli	8 10 0
Jhusi	9 2 0
Chitauni	8 8 0
Hasanpur	8 12 0
Tamkohi	8 7 0
Harkua	8 10 0
Seohara	9 5 0
Behta	8 13 0
Dehri	8 14 6
Simbhaoli	9 15 0
Sahaganj	8 13 0
Ghurari (Gaya)	8 13 0
Rampur	9 10 0
Pilibhit	9 2 0
Bareilly	9 4 0
Maholi	9 3 0
Gola	9 3 0
Hargaon	8 15 0
Baheri Kesar	9 8 0
Naoly	9 4 0
Begamabad	9 8 0
Dikramganj	8 10 0
Cawnpore	9 0 0
Gootiya	9 1 0
Unao	8 14 6
Juggilal	8 15 0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 21.

July	2.46
September	2.54
December	2.62+.01
January	2.46

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, May 22.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, owing to lack of confidence. Prices declined on liquidation but later advanced on trade buying.

The market opened at a decline of one point with July 12.00. There was scattered selling which depressed prices further by one point and July was quoted 11.99. At this level there was some trade buying and prices improved to 12.05. The market closed at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.40c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.50c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (11-36 a.m.)	12.05+04
N. Y. July Lowest (10-54 a.m.)	11.99—02
Liverpool July Highest (10-2 a.m.)	6.51+02
Liverpool July Lowest (10-1 a.m.)	6.50+01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Price fixing offset by hedge sales. Outsiders' demand is poor. New crop. Technical decline may extend further but would favour purchases on all good setbacks.

New York.—Spot houses buying July. Less demand for pool cotton and dry goods. Trading narrow.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May. 21

July 1935	12.04+03
October 1935	11.77—04
December 1935	11.81—07
January 1936	11.88—05
March 1936	11.90—06
Middling Spot	12.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 21.

May 1935	11.98+03
July 1935	11.98
October 1935	11.75—05
Middling Spot	12.50

NEW YORK.

New York, May 21.

New York, 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1935	11.99
December 1935	11.86
New York, Noon Call—	
July 1935	12.02
October 1935	11.79

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May. 21.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 21.

	10-12 a. m. Quotations	To-day's Price
May 1935		6.62+02
June 1935		6.55+02
July 1935	6.50	6.51+04
August 1935		6.41+02
September 1935		6.34+01
October 1935	6.28	6.28+01
November 1935		6.25+01
December 1935		6.25+01
January 1936		6.25+01
February 1936		6.25+01
March 1936		6.25+01
April 1936		6.24+01
May 1936		6.24+01
Middling Spot		6.94—01

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May. 21

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—

May 1935	8.14
July 1935	8.11
October 1935	8.11
November 1935	8.11
January 1936	8.11
March 1936	8.10
May 1936	8.10
F. G. F. Spot	8.44

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 21.

BROACH.—

Fully Good (Good Staple)
Fine (Good Staple)
Superfine (Good Staple)

OOMRA.—

Fine (No 1 Staple)
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)
Choice (No. 1 Staple)

BENGAL—

Good
Fully Good
Fine

SCINDE.—

Fully Good
Fine
Superfine

Unchanged.

LONDON METALS.

London, May. 21.

	£
Copper Braziers	47
Yellow Metal	39-3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14 7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	227-3/4

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East:—Cloudy showers.

Central:—Cloudy and cooler with showers in the extreme East.

West:—Cloudy and cooler with showers in the South.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, May 22.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point. There was scattered hedge-selling which met Bombay buying of distant positions. Later on the market was dull and featureless and closed at a rise of 2 to 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 6.94d. per lb.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 21

	£
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	69-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	88-3/4
Indian Stock. 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	89-3/8
Conversion Loan. 3 1/2 per cent 1961	108-5 8
War Loan. 3 1/2 per cent. 1958	106-5/8
Funding Loan. 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	116-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-7/8
Hongkong and Shangha Bank (London Reg.	123-1/2
National Bank of India	43-1/2
P & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 21

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchaged,

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged,

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged,

Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 21

T. T. London on.—	
Berlin	12.21-1/4
Amsterdam	7.26-1/4
Brussels	29.05
Madrid	36.00
Milan	59.65
Berne	15.20-1/2
Paris	74.60
Prague	117.93
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	4.90-15/16

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, May 21

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 Qual ty) 9-7/

SEEDS.

London, May 21.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton May sellers £9/1/3

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton May/June sellers £11/12/6.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton May/June sellers £12/3/9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. C.I.F. ton, May/June sellers £13/3/9.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull Cont C.I.F. ton, May/June sellers £12/5/0.

LINSEED OIL

London, May 21

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. June sellers 21/1-1/2

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt June/August sellers 21/4-1/2,

RUBBER

London, May. 21

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 8-15/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 21.

May	60-7/8—1-5/8d.
July	62-3/4—1-3/4d.
Oct.	65 —1/8d.
Dec.	66-1/8—3/4d.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, May 22.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Java	13 15 0
S.S. Subedar	4 0 6
Shipment April	4 6 0
Shipment May	4 3 9
Shipment June	4 4 0
Shipment July-Sept.	4 4 0
Shipment Oct-Dec.	4 4 6
Saraya	14 0 0
Harinagar	13 14 6

Java Spot F4.00.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach A/M. Op. 251; Highest 243; Lowest 251; Closing 252 3/4.

Broach J/A. Op 238 3/4; Highest 239 1/4; Lowest 238 1/2; Closing 238 3/4

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 223 1/2; Highest 224 1/4; Lowest 223; Closing 223.

Oomra May Op. 218 3/4; Highest 219 1/4; Lowest 218 1/4; Closing 218 1/4

Oomra July Op. 217 1/4; Highest 217 1/4; Lowest 216 3/4; Closing 216 3/4

Oomra D/J. Op. 200; Highest 200; Lowest 198 3/4; Closing 198 3/4

Bengal May Op. 146 1/2; Highest 147 3/4; Lowest 146 1/2; Closing 147 3/4

Bengal July Op. 144 3/4; Highest 145; Lowest 144 3/4; Closing 145

Bengal D/J Op. 139 3/4; Highest 139 3/4; Lowest 139 1/2; Closing 139 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 9 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 34 1/4

Toji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-35) Rs. 7 3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 21.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, parcels May sellers 23/10-1/2

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels May sellers 23/10-1/2

South Australian May sellers 27/3

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 22.

Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 238/8 for Broach July-Aug. delivery and advanced to Rs. 240 on short covering, by Bazar operators. At this level there was some realising which checked the rise.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point and the local market ruled steady with Broach J/A. quoted at Rs. 239/10. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	253	12	0
Broach J/A	239	4	0
New Broach A/M	222	12	0
Oomra May	218	8	0
Oomra July	217	4	0
New Oomra D/J	198	8	0
Bengal May	149	0	0
Bengal July	145	12	0
New Bengal D/J	139	4	0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, May 22.

	To-day	Total
Broach	8700	33800
Bengal	1650	5400
Oomra	4050	13650

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 22.

	Extra Spr.	fine	Sup. Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G.:—					
Bengal U.P.	159	154	150	147	
Punjab	159	154	150	147	
Rajputana	160	155	151	148	
Oomra No. 3	228	225	222	218	..
C.P. No. 1	245	242	239	235	..
C.P. No. 2	233	230	227	223	..
Broach No. 2	..	263	259	255	250
Punjab-American	..	293	289	285	280
Surat	..	333	329	325	320
Rajpipla	..	333	329	325	320
Navsari	..	338	334	330	325

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 22

30 Narshi Nagshi, Jalna 1 off

63 Motiram Vaghji, Munavadar, 193-1/2

142 Bombay & Co. Chitorgarh 200

67 Narsi Nagshi, Ranala 217

100 A Damodar, Pandurna 224-1/2

20 Oshman Suleman Bhusaval, 216-1/2

50 Volkart Bros. Hissar 154-1/2

50 H Nenshi, Gidharwa 165-3/4

29 Shirinivas Mill, Manavadar, 183-1/4

105 G G Kesha & Co. Khamgaon 220-3/4

102 N. Fatehalli, Mulkapur 214

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	158
Bengal F.G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	158
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hinght	242
Nagpur-Savner	244
Pundhurna	229
Yeotmal	228
Arvi	227
Ellichpur	226
Berar	221|223
Khamgaon	223|225
Mulkapur	217|219
Khandesh	216|219
Jalna|Sailu	216|219
Burwah Sanapaa	219|222
Broach Fine	256|258
Punjab|American	289
Punjab|American mix	269
Cambodia	374
Miraj|Sangli	
Compta Good	284
Bagalkot	
Kampala	367
Busoga	365
Jinja	305

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 22.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester-day.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	575	241,998
Central India	381	99,625
Barsi and Nagar	389	99,608
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	42,356
Berar	1,779	377,153
Central Provinces	42	89,957
Total Oomras	3,166	950,697
Dholera	1,004	158,702
N.-W Provinces	....	31,403
Rajputana	779	29,711
Sind-Punjab	115	292,299
Broach	309	127.945
Coompta & Dharwar	984	71,286
Westerns-Northerns	903	47,404
Cocoanada	....	114
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	355	55,792
Persian	....	2,450
American	2,158	35,725
Egyptian and African	2,105	279,273
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	711
Total	11,878	2,083,512

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 16th May

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester-day.	This year.
Europe	1,472	313,343
Japan & China	7,055	890,469
Coast Ports	64	23,066
Up-country by Rail	....	188,715
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	38,742
Total	8,591	1,454,335

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 22.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 May July

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Oct.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 272 3/4

Banks selling T T 270 3/4

Banks buying T T 268

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 561

Banks buying D D 571

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 78 1/8 nominal.

Banks buying T T 77 5/8 nominal

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 165 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 113 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.90 7/8 21st inst.

Shanghai/London 1/8 1/8 22nd inst.

Japan/London 1/2 5/32 22nd inst.

Java/London 7.23 22nd inst.

London/Paris 74.60 21st inst.

London/Belgium 29.05 21st inst.

London/Switzerland 15.20 1/2 21st inst

London/Italy 59.65 21st inst.

London/Berlin 12.21 1/4 21st inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 21st

London/New York 4.90 15/16 21st inst

London/Amsterdam 7.26 1/2 21st inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-1-8 20th inst. £7-1-5 21st inst.

Silver London Ready 34 13/16 20th inst. 33 3/4 21st inst.

Silver London Forward 35 20th inst. 33 15/16 21st inst.

Silver New York Ready 76 1/4 20th inst. 75 1/2 21st inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 9/16 p.c. 20th inst. 9/16 p.c. 21st inst.

London Discounts 6 mos. 5/8 p.c. 20th inst. 5/8 p.c. 21st inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 2 per cent.

3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.

6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.

Tone: Firm

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 21.

June	12.04—10
July	12.13—.08
August	12.24—.06

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 21.

May	0.89-3/4+1/4c.
July	0.90-1/4+1/4c.
Sept.	0.91-1/4+1/2c.

GOLD & SILVER

The gold market was fairly steady with improved demand.

Later on there was improved demand for Silver and prices recorded furrther rise.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Silver	82 1 0
1st Settlement	82 2 0
2nd Settlement	82 10 0
Ready gold	35 2 6
1st settlement	35 3 0
2nd settlement	35 5 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 21.

Spot 33 3/4

Forward 33 15/16

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/1/5

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, May 21.

May	75.75—75
July	76.40—60
September	77.40+10

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 21.

Spot silver prices were reduced again to-day by 1 cent to 75 cents.

COPPER & YELLOW METAL

Bombay, May 22

LONDON MARKET

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £33 12 6

Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £33 13 9

Standard Copper Three Months £34 1 3

Electrolytic Copper £37 10 0

NEW YORK MARKET

Blue Eagle 9.75 cents

Non-Blue Eagle 8-1/8 cents

BOMBAY MARKET

Y.M. Sheets 4' x 4' x 21 lbs. Rs 33 per cwt.

28/112 lbs. Rs. 32-8-0.

Copper Sheets 4' x 4' x 21/112 lbs. Rs 37-4-0 per cwt.

Copper "Asho" Rs. 39-4-0 per cwt.

Y.M. "Asho" Rs. 34-0-0 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar market unchanged.

Bombay, May 22.

The local silver market was firm with active buying. Professional operators were buyers and there was scarcity of offerings.

Rise In Andhra Shares

SHAHABAD AND STEELS STEADY

Small Business And Narrow Fluctuations

Bombay, May 22.

Business was small and prices fluctuated within a narrow range to-day on the Stock Exchange. There was less inclination to operate as business for the next settlement will commence from to-morrow.

There was fairly active enquiry for Andhra shares which recorded some improvement. Tata Steel shares were firm at the opening but later on ruled quiet on scattered selling but remained steady. There was some covering in Shahabad shares which imparted steady tone to the Cement section.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, May 22.

100	Ahm. Advance	301 4
500	Bom. Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	860 0
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	276 4
100	Central India	323 12
100	Colaba	138 12
100	Cooria	107 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	380 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	118 2
100	Gokak	196 4
1000	Hindustan	1,725 0
100	Indore	70 0
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	72 8
100	Kohinoor	201 4
250	Laxmi	685 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	45 0
1000	Morarji	1000 0
250	Model	46 4
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	152 8
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	317 8
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2,300 0
50	Simplex	80 0
100	Swadeshi	199 6
100	Swan	83 2
25	Tata	11 0
500	Vishnu	1425 0
1000	Western	900 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	100 0
25-50	Central	36 12
500	Imperial	1,562 8
125-500	Im. Cont.	387 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 22.

Century 278, 277, 276/4

Bom. Dyeing 862, 863, 860, 861, 860

Kohinoor 202, 200, 201

Central India 323, 322, 323/12

New Great 155, 157, 152/8

Simplex 81

Swadeshi 200, 199/6

Bundi 46/14, 46, 46/4, 46/2, 46/12, 47

I. Cement 445, 441, 439, 447, 449/6

Punjab 27/12, 27/8, 27/12

Shahabad 512, 508, 511, 505, 517, 522/8

Andhra 1685, 1692, 1697, 1690, 1710, 1716, 1720

Tata Hydro 180/10, 179/6, 180/10

Tata Power 1602, 1596, 1593, 1595, 1600, 1598/12

Tram. Ord. 157/8

T. Steel Dfd. 715, 720, 715, 717, 708, 711, 707, 712, 708, 711, 706/4

T. Steel Ord. 147/8, 148, 146/4, 146/8, 146, 147, 145/12

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 172

Bellapur 312, 310, 311/14

B. Steam 288

B. Burma 340, 341, 337, 343, 341, 342, 341/4

50-100	India	119 8
5	Union	5 10

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	47 0
70	Gwalior	125 0
160	Indian	449 6
40	Katni Defd.	1440 0
100	Katni Ord.	421 4
75	Okha	240 10
10	Punjab	27 12
100	Shahabad	522 8
70	United	94 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 14
15-75	New India	42 12
200	Oriental	4425 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 12

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	155 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1,720 0
10	Ajmer	10 12
50	Bombay Tram	157 8
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 2
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	217 8
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	180 10
1000	Tata Power	1,598 12

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	855 0
100	Amr. Patty	116 4
100	C Province	91 4
100	Dhond Baramati	93 8
100	Gujarat	70 0
100	Mandra Bhon	95 8
100	Pachora Jamner	92 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 0
500	Tapty Valley	767 8

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	29 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	706 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	145 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	167 8
50	Belapur Sugar	311 14
250	Bombay Steam	288 12
125	Bombay Burma	341 4
15	Bombay Burma Contry	111 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 10
50	Bombay Telephone	109 12
100	Indian Bleaching	126 4
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	505 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	495 0
1000	Port Canning	605 0
15	Scindia	11 0
30	Tata Construction	75 0
25	Tata Oil	19 12

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,340 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	281 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	81 12
5	p.c. Central India	503 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	
7	pc Katni 2nd	133 12
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	136 4
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1383 12
6	pc Tata Steel 1st	175 10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 0
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	686 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, May 22.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 95

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95

4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/2

4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/2

5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/3

5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/3

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/12

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12

6 1/2 per cent 1936 B D L 101/11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 100/12

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/4

4 per cent 1943 106/4

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112

5 per cent 1939/44 108/4

5 per cent 1940/43 109/10

5 per cent 1935 100/8

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/4

6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/12

4 per cent M Deb 1974 103

5 per cent M Deb 1959 114

6 per cent M Deb 1954 125

6 per cent K P T 1956 125

6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 106

3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at 94/6 to improve to Rs. 95 Tendency was firm.

London market opened very steady at unchanged rates. In the local there were buyers of 3 1/2 per cent paper at Rs. 95/0/6 and sellers at Rs. 95/1.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

3 per cent India Sterling Loan £88 3/4

3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan £98

3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 £105 1/4

4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 1/4

4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 £113 1/2

4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 £117

5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 £115 1/2

5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 £105 1/4

6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 £102 1/8

2 1/2 per cent British Consols £33 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion £106 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 5/8

BHAWNAGAR MARKET QUOTATIONS

Bhavnagar, May 22.

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnut Oil ready	6 3 0
Ashad delivery	6 2 9
Teji-mandi	0 6 6
Tins gold:—23,000	
Groundnuts ready	3 4 3
May delivery	3 4 3
July delivery	3 5 6
Yarn Gold Mohar	
Jeth	107 0 0
Teji mandi	2 8 0
Java Sugar ready	4 13 9
Shipment May	4 2 3
Shipment June	4 3 3
Shipment July|Sept	4 3 6
Shipment Oct|Dec	4 4 6
Gold tons:—550	
Corrugated sheets English	9 8 0
Corrugated Sheets Tata	9 6 0
Corrugated Sheets 24x2-3/4	9 4 0
Corrugated Sheets 11 Feet	10 4 0
Corrugated Sheets 12 Feet	10 10 0
Rice Nanii Mill	6 11 0
Mill Sugandhi	7 4 0
Sakar Dum	5 2 6
Sakar Pankhdi	5 1 0
Java Buru	5 1 6
Round Nails Bar	5 8 0
Round Nails Pata	5 12 0
Bailing heaps	7 6 0
Nails S.S.	13 14 0
Nails Chandtara	13 12 0
Girders	5 10 0

Groundnut oil market dull. Ghanawala selling.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 18/20th May	20,738
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	2,071,634
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,994,832
Increase	76,802

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1935

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

CONGRESS IDEALS DOMINATE EVERYWHERE

Sri Prakash Gives Impressions Of His South Indian Tour

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Mr. Sri Prakash, M.L.A., interviewed about his impressions on the present situation in South India, said:—

"The great thing is we have Congressmen, Congress Committees, and Congress ideals everywhere. There is no doubt that the Congress is not only helping to make India politically one, but also socially and morally one.

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES

"The thing that strikes me most is that Madras has many and very difficult problems to solve. For instance, the question of provincial boundaries is a very important question for you.

While in Karnataka, I realised that people were very sensitive on this point. They are already struggling with the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee over the District of Bellary and over some portions of Mysore State, which they regard as belonging to Karnataka, and which Andhra Desa, I understand, regards as its own. The difference regarding the boundaries between Tamil Nadu and Andhra Desa, I knew even before. So, that is an important problem for you to solve in view of your possible Swaraj Constitution.

THE MAGIC OF CONGRESS

"You have Indian States also in your midst and very important States too. You have different languages even though domestic culture may be regarded as similar. It is really wonderful that the magic of the Congress has helped us to over look the many differences, and even these differences, seem to be actuated by the desire that we might be able to make the Congress stronger, and if possible, make it play a greater part in the struggle for the country's freedom.

I fear, however, that you in the South are no more free from the internal personal difficulties in Congress Committees than we are in the north. It seems to me that, if we are only prepared to take defeat in a sporting spirit, to cultivate an unfailing sense of humour, and while opposing our political adversaries never attribute motives to them, we should be able to get along with task much more easily and effectively than we do and avoid innumerable pitfalls."

NO INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGION

Asked as to the attitude that the Congress would take when it comes into power regarding religious matters he said:—

"I do not regard myself to be in a position to answer finally, and definitely this or any other question regarding the policy of the Congress. Personally I think that religion is a matter between man and his Maker and that we should try to see that no interference takes place on behalf of the State in the attempt of the individual to fulfil his spiritual aspiration; I am sure the Congress will never attempt to interfere with the religion of any man.

But when you deal with Hinduism, the difficulty arises in that we regard everything as religion, and that in the course of ages, many social evils have also come to be regarded as parts of our religion. I am not against social legislation to prevent what would be regarded from time to time as social evils, even though they have got the sanction of times and they come to be regarded as matters of religion. But philosophically speaking, neither good nor evil is absolute; things regarded as good to-day may be regarded as evil to-morrow, and so much is bound to depend upon circumstances as they arise and the ideas that these produce as regards what is good and what is evil.

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY FIRST

We must not allow ourselves to be frightened at the march of our society. Many holy institutions are disappearing because the soul of man feels that they are no more necessary for him and in this process, if some of our ancient ideals fall of, we would not take things to heart too much. For, however, you may look at it, religion as much as social and political systems are for man and not man for them. Still, individual liberty must always be assured in every sphere of human thought and activity by any system of Government in so far that it does not come into conflict with the individual liberty of another person. If we keep strongly to this simple ideal, I am sure most, if not all, of our abuses and defects will disappear."—United Press.

Gandhiji arrived on Wednesday morning by the Calcutta Mail. Gandhiji leaving the railway station with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

MAHATMA IN BOMBAY

Rousing Reception At Railway Station: Sees Kamala Nehru Soon After Arrival

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A rousing reception was accorded to Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival in Bombay this morning by the Calcutta Mail. This is the first time since his retirement from politics that the Founder and the Chief Adviser to the All-India Village Industries Association arrives in Bombay.

In spite of strict secrecy being maintained by those in the know about the exact station at which Gandhiji would alight, a large crowd had gathered at the Victoria Terminus.

Among those who were present at the station were Messrs K. F. Nariman, K. M. Munshi, Mathradas Vassonji, Muiraj Karsondas, S. K. Patil, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Munshi and the Captain sisters.

After meeting his colleagues and friends Mahatma Gandhi, who was accompanied from Wardha by Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Messrs Mahadev Desai, Dr. Ceresole and Mr. Wilkinson, drove to Manibhuvan at Gamdevi.

MAHATMA VISITS KAMALA NEHRU

"Much Better Than I Expected Her To Be" Says Gandhiji

BOMBAY, Wednesday

"Mrs. Kamala Nehru is going to Europe with full of hope and I have highest expectation about her returning to India in full vigour," observed Mahatma Gandhi, after he saw Mrs. Kamala Nehru at Mr. Jal Naoroji's residence, this morning.

Gandhiji after his arrival at Mani Bhuvan drove straight to her residence, accompanied by Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel. Later Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi also saw her. Mr. K. F. Nariman called on Mrs. Kamala Nehru to enquire of her health and the whole party chatted with her for more than two hours.

Touching scenes were witnessed when Gandhiji greeted Mrs. Kamala Nehru who was reposing when he arrived. It was a meeting between father and daughter. For years, Gandhiji has treated her as his daughter and with affectionate concern he enquired of the health of Pundit Jawaharlal and other members of the family.

"Mrs. Kamala Nehru is much better than I expected her to be," Gandhiji said as he emerged from the residence of Mr. Jal Naoroji.

He added that she would stay in Europe as long as it was necessary.

NON-VIOLENCE NO COWARDICE

Dr. Khan Saheb Appeals For Volunteers To Broadcast Congress Message

RAWALPINDI, May 20.

Dr. Khan Sahib, M.L.A., who arrived here by the Frontier Mail was received at the Railway station by a large number of people including prominent Congress workers of the town. He was taken in a car to the residence of Raja Abdur Rahman, advocate and Municipal Commissioner, where he is staying.

An address of welcome was presented to him by the City Congress Committee, Rawalpindi, at a largely attended public meeting held last night in Gunjmandi, with Lala Kanashiram Seth, Municipal Commissioner in the Chair. Sardar Barbux Singh Chada, pleader, who read the address, after recounting the services rendered by him and his brother, "Frontier Gandhi," in the cause of the country assured him that the citizens of Rawalpindi appreciated their sacrifices and were prepared to follow in their footsteps.

HOW PATHANS TAKE TO NON-VIOLENCE

In replying to the address, the distinguished speaker made a passionate plea for an army of volunteers to broadcast the message of the Congress, to the nooks and corners of the country. Continuing his address the Doctor brought home to his audience that the work was not to be restricted to the Frontier Province alone. The speaker laid a great stress on non-violence as the creed of the Congress, and exhorted all those present to grasp its significance.

Proceeding further the illustrious speaker, emphasised the necessity of remaining truthful in every walk of life.

NON-VIOLENCE IS NOT COWARDICE

Replying to the opponents of non-violence as the Congress creed, the Doctor reiterated that he did not see eye to eye with those who termed non-violence as cowardice. Non-violence on the other hand taught its adherents to fear no body except God alone.

Concluding his speech the Doctor urged upon all those present to muster strong under the Congress flag, the only powerful organisation to bring India to its destined goal. "Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis and Jews were all the creation of one God and the sons of the one soil," remarked Dr. Khan, "and they should concentrate their attention on making India free from bondage. There is no use fighting for seats in the Council and the Assembly and for percentages in the services. This is responsible for demoralising the entire body-politic."—United Press.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST EX-DIRECTORS

Lahore High Court Orders Compulsory Winding Up Of Peoples' Bank Of Northern India

LAHORE, May 22.

The full bench of the Lahore High Court delivered judgment this morning on the application of Mr. Madan Gopal, Advocate, accepting it and ordering the compulsory winding up of the Peoples' Bank of Northern India.

Their Lordships said that they have been informed on behalf of the Chairman, Bharat Insurance Company that the working scheme put forth on behalf of the latter company to keep the Bank alive was not authorised by them and was a dummy.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DIRECTORS.

The Chief Justice delivering judgment said that the Bank was promoted in 1925 by Lala Harkishenlal, with ambitions of rendering service to the community on a much larger scale than the three Presidency Banks, but by 1931, when it crashed the bank had been used to finance (with very few exceptions) all the directors of the Bank.

Lala Harkishenlal himself, continued His Lordship, by methods for which there was prima facie case to describe as fraudulent, obtained loans for himself and his own companies exceeding the Bank's paid up capital and a large proportion of the public deposits, and the other Directors owed large sums, so that even to-day after four schemes had been tried for the space of four years, the ex-Directors owed the Bank Rs. 131 lakhs. His Lordship said that the present Board could not be trusted for collecting money from Lala Harkishenlal and other directors. Hence liquidation under the Court's orders was the only possible course.

In this connection His Lordship remarked: "The conduct of the officers of the Company requires very careful investigation, and if in liquidation, the allegations are established suitable steps may be taken against them civilly and criminally."

PROTECTING SHAREHOLDERS

His Lordship referred in this connection to the six years' time bar and added that action must be taken at once, if the old directors were not to escape civil liability. His Lordship dwelt on the importance of public morality, especially in company promotion and said that the shareholders in India at present needed to be protected against themselves, and it was the duty of the courts in his counry to see that the directors were punished if they carried out their duties dishonestly.—A. P.

HYDERABAD PLEADER ON TRIAL

Charge Of Criminal Assault On Minor Girl Employee

HYDERABAD (Dn.) May 22.

The trial of Mr. Mashood Ali, a High Court pleader, for alleged criminal assault on Poucha, a minor girl who was in his employ commenced this morning in the Third City Magistrate's Court, which was thronged by the public. Extra police was requisitioned to maintain order.

Mr. Yunus Mirza, assistant commissioner of police, opening the case, stated that the offence occurred in the accused's house during his wife's absence on April 9. Poucha complained to her mother, who lodged the information with the police. The accused was arrested, and Poucha removed to hospital.

STIR IN COURT

A stir was created in the court room, when Poucha was carried in the arms of a policeman for giving evidence. She corroborated the prosecution story.

Several passages-at-arms occurred between the Magistrate and the defence counsel in the course of the cross-examination of the complainant, the Magistrate objecting to irrelevant questions.

The Defence counsel:—Will your honour please record the questions?

The Magistrate: I won't, you may file an application.—A. P.

BENGAL PAPERS PROTEST

Nationalist Press Suspends Publication On Detenu Day

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Indignation was expressed by several speakers at the promulgaton of a fresh notification prohibiting publication of any news about Detenu Day.

Sjt. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the Indian Journalist Association, in a lengthy speech, recorded strong protest against the notification as wanton interference with the legitimate rights of the Press in publishing news.

Meetings were being held all over the country to show sympathy with the relatives of detenus who were being detained without trial, and nowhere the Government had taken such injudicious step to prohibit publication of proceedings of such meetings.

It showed once again how short-sighted were the advisers of the Government, as this order would cause bitter public resentment.

The independence of the press has already been considerably curtailed by the Press ordinance, and this order had shown that even the press could not be allowed to publish news permissible even under the Press ordinance.

The nationalist press in Bengal could no longer sit still, and had acted with promptitude in signalising their protest in suspending publication for a day.—United Press.

POSTAL INQUIRY REPORT

Union Council Meeting To Examine Sub-Committees' Criticisms

NEW DELHI, May 22.

The Executive Council of the All India (including Burma) Postal and R.M.S. Union held a sitting at Delhi under the presidentship of Mr. V.V. Giri, M.L.A. to consider the Report of the Postal Enquiry Committee.

After a general discussion, the meeting consisting of 26 representatives from different parts of India resolved itself into five sub-committees for the purpose of drafting a comprehensive critic of the different subjects dealt with in the Report. The criticisms of the different sub-committees will be placed before a general meeting of the Council to-morrow morning. The sub-committees have already started on their work.

It is understood that a fuller conference will be held at Allahabad to consider the Report in July, a little before the commencement of the Assembly Session at Simla.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR AS VICEROY'S GUEST

SIMLA, May 22.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne and personal staff arrived here this morning.

They are staying as the guests of the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon.—A.P.

LABOUR LEADER WEDS POETESS

Well-known Socialists Attend Marriage Of Shastri At Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, May 23.

One of the most interesting events in the Hindu community of Jubbulpore was the wedding last evening of Comrade Harihar Nath Sastri, the well-known Trade Unionist and Labour leader of the U. P. and Kumari Shakuntala Devi Shrivastawa well-known in the C.P. as a poetess and literateur.

The wedding was performed according to the usual rites, and both the bride and the groom were dressed in pure hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar. The ceremony was performed at Bhaldarpura and amongst those who formed the bridge groom's party, which came from Cawnpore, were Messrs. Acharya Narendradeva, Sampurnanand, Paripurnanand, Rajarab Shastri, Mohanlal Gautam, Harprasad Singh, Lal Bahadur Singh Tribhuvan Narayan Singh of the "Pioneer" and other Socialist leaders of the United Provinces.—United Press.

Jalgaon, May 21.—The Bhusawal municipality at a meeting held last week negatived a resolution for presenting an address of welcome to Babu Rajendra Prasad when he visits Bhusawal. —A. P.

RURAL UPLIFT IN SIND

Conference Of Collectors Discusses Programme At Govt. House

KARACHI, May 22.

A conference of the Collectors of the various districts in Sind and the Heads of the Departments was convened to-day at the Government House under the presidency of Mr. G. F. S. Collins, Commissioner in Sind, for the purpose of discussing a programme of rural uplift. It is understood that about a dozen persons, including five Collectors, officers of the Public Health and the Agriculture Departments and a representative of the Department of Industries, Bombay, attended the Conference.

It is understood that the deliberations which were "in camera" lasted for about two and half hours. Various schemes were submitted to the Conference and they were discussed.

An official account of the deliberations may be available shortly —A.P.

Air Mails

KARACHI, May 22.

The Air Mail for Croydon left at 10 this morning. The Air Mail which left Calcuttta and Delhi on May 14 and Karachi on the 15th arrived at London on the 20th according to schedule.—A.P.

126 YEARS OLD; STILL GOING STRONG

KABUL, (By Mail).

In a remote village of Harat, there lives a man named Abdul Rasool Khan, who has recently celebrated his 125th birth-day. The veteran in his whole life time has married thrice. He is the father of 30 children, and is in a very good state of health. In his walk he competes with young men and his eyesight is as good as that of an athlete.—United Press.

KATHIAWAR PORTS PROBLEM AGREEMENT

AHMEDABAD, May 22.

A Rajkot message states that agreement has been reached between the Government of India and the Maritime States of Kathiawar by which, it is understood, that Jamnagar, Porbunder, Junagadh and Morvi can each levy customs revenue to the extent of Rs. 5,00,000. All surplus revenue will have to be paid to the Government of India.

According to the agreement these states can give no rebate to the merchants and in case suspicion arises of a rebate being given the Government of India will institute an enquiry.

A separate agreement on similar lines has been almost settled with Bhavnagar by which that State can levy customs revenue to the extent of Rs. 50,00,000. No final agreement has been reached with Cutch.—A. P.

NO JUBILEE HOLIDAY FOR AHMEDABAD

School Board Turns Down Proposal

AHMEDABAD, May 22.

The School Board of Ahmedabad Municipality at its meeting held last night negatived the proposal of Khan Bahadur Chaewala to observe July 1, as a Special Jubilee Holiday for Municipal Schools in accordance with the orders of the Director of Public Instructions.—United Press.

Keen Contest For U. P. Council Vacancy

BENARES, May 22.

Seven persons from Benares filed their nomination papers for the vacancy which has recently accrued by the removal of Chowdhury Bharesa Rama from the Legislative Council, for the non-Muslim Benares District Constituency. The papers were scrutinised this afternoon and all were declared to be valid.

The election takes place on June 1.—United Press.

GOODS CLERK EXONERATED

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

Mr. Dolatrai Mehta, former Chief Goods Clerk of Kankaria Railway station, who was sentenced, by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Railway's money to the extent of Rs. 30,000, to 2 years' imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine each on two counts, was acquitted by the Sessions Judge yesterday on appeal.

The judge ordered re-trial of another accused, Harishankar, assistant goods clerk, who was also similarly sentenced.

The case which was known as Kankaria Fraud Case, had aroused great interest in local railway circles.—United Press.

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